PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,093.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday P-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907, 11th May	ARABIA	7903	VICTORIA	6522
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	INDIA	7911
1st June	ORIENTAL	6284		
8th "	PENINSULAR	6294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	6536
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
Sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	16th May 1907
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	8,578	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	323	490
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	290	590
Liverpool	550	" 900	475	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (foreclan.)	600	1950	535	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1050.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 5	May 12	May 12	June 14
	Newby Hall	4,389	" 13	" 20	" 20	" 22
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 21	" 28	June 6	" 30
*	City of London	9,000	June 10	June 20	July 5	July 29
*	City of Karachi	9,587	July 4	July 11	" 20	Aug. 14
*	City of Madras	4,684	" 22	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 23
*	City of Manchester	9,551	" 14	" 23	" 30	" 1
	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 31	Sep. 2	Oct. 1
*	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
*	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	
*	City of London	9,000	Nov. 27	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 6th May	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 9th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 10th May	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. "GOALPARA," 3,001 tons, on MONDAY, 6th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

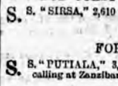
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,900 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
4th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERNER	6301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	6301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5095	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorico	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6049	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

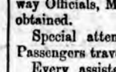
* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.
RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.
First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5222	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Bareoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th May 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

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Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.
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MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

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MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.
The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.
All communications to be addressed to—
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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
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Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
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(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
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PROFITS:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	33	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half-hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	225	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

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BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
FOR THE HOT WEATHER
ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS
Inquiries and Orders Solicited

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AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4
YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*		
YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	" 25 0	13 0

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ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
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PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE
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RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.
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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,250,000.00
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	Tientsin.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
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42/46 Church Gate Street

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AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £875,000
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Papers) ..... Rs. 20,50,000
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BRANCHES:
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
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Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum agreed amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's S.S. "PENINSULAR," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Town Custom House.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

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Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

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ON

Tuesday, May 7th, 1907,

AND

Wednesday, May 8th, 1907,

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING", unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW MEA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY SKILL OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED, L. C. E., to coach Matriculate for Upper Subordinate. Peorkee, knowledge of Urdu preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 573, C/o this paper.

EUROPEAN Piece-goods Importing Firm REQUIRES SALARIED YOUNGMAN, for printed and Fancy Goods, with fair knowledge of the styles. One who has already worked the business need only apply. Address No. 552, C/o "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADUEJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort,

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

A "PARKER" Pen makes a good present. Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

"LU-LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Re. 2-12 per thousand : If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Re. 3-13 per thousand : If printed on flap Re. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 13; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1875.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available, Reference charge one Rupee.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6085. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 6 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rhods—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of lengthy amounts. "The change is, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price 2—Re. 1.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA,

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Marwadi Balchund Oghadchund's Jatha, Colaba, by order of the Executor of the estate of the late Nowroji Framji Tamboli, who traded under the name and style of Tamboli & Co., and on account and risk of Maganlal Motichund of Kalol :—

M. M.—153 full-pressed bales of old Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Cases of Kerosine Oil with Tins.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction, at Belasis Bridge Stores:—

839 1/2 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, almirah, chest-of-drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, iron safe; bedsteads, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, photographic camera, 1 S. B. 400-bore cordite magazine rifle.

1 lot perfumery such as elixir dentifrice, toilet powders, pate, glycerine, etc.

64 boxes Dutch cigars.

1 large gas stove.

33 cases Messrs. Baleinier and Co. and Jean Guy Gantier and Co.'s Brandy.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. "Caledonia"—S. A. M. & Co., 500—1 case tin and India-rubber toys, etc.

By order of Messrs. Francis Sons and Co., of London and on account and at the risk of Abmed Allana, pf Cutlery Bazar, ex s.s. "Circasia"—

A. A. 1543-44—2 cases fishing tackle and mounted lines.

By order of the Adjusters, Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., and on account of the Insurance Office concerned, ex s.s. "Culna."—

W. 1392 C—198 bundles basic steel sheets, damaged by salt water.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esquiljee Buildings, opposite the Opium Warehouses, and next to Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s Workshops, in Bank Street, Fort, (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding square and oval dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner-waggons, meatsafes, filter, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, writing tables, easychairs, brass bedsteads, child's cradle by Benjamin, mirrored door and panel almirahs and cup-boards, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, office tables, book cases, partition screens, wall brackets, coir and China mattings, windproof lamps, bungalow piano by Rose and Co., square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, specially built for India, etc., the property of Messrs. J. Aspinwall, H. Gawthorne, R. G. Cope and A. C. Otto.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Breslauer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood mahoganized and English-made household furniture, vases, figures, plated ware and sundry goods, etc.

The above is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO WATCHMERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of 18 Carat Gold Ladies' and Gent's Watches, Gold Chronograph and Repeater Watches and Silver and Metal open faced and hunting Watches.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Wellington Cycle Co., and opposite Dady House, by order of the concerned a consignment of the following gold, silver and metal watches, viz :—

27 Solid 18 carat gold gentlemen's and ladies' open faced and hunting chronograph, repeater and eight day winding Swiss watches.

218 Sterling silver open faced and hunting Swiss watches.

197 Metal open faced and hunting Swiss watches.

The above are first quality, serviceable watches, and will be sold each piece singly to suit purchasers.

Also glass show cases and show cupboard.

The above are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Hall, opposite the Windy Hall and next to Government Telegraph Office, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and artestic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Breslaur and others, such as sliding dining table and chairs, large size mirror back sideboard and dinner waggons, glass door book case, office and writing tables, revolving chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, blackwood inland silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, years winding gilt clock in glass dome, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, large size partition screens by Breslaur, rich hollow cut and carlsbad glassware, best plateware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and others, handsome pictures, majolica table ornaments and vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, walnut wood iron frame cottage piano by Berlin, nearly new English-made fire and thief proof Jeweller's Safe with Chubb's lock on stand by Parry & Co., London, perambulator, alluminium utensils, gas chandeliers and Brackets, etc., the property of M. Grumberg, Esq., Jeweller, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY, 1907.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time), at Colaba Causeway, above Victoria Bunder Gate, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage piano, iron and w

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Khalif, 2,219 tons, Captain C A Watts, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,296 tons, Captain C F Osborne, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers, printed in our Saturday's issue.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain J W Shanklin sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr L Thacker, Mr and Mrs Greig and 2 children and Lieut Blight as passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain H Ulrich, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar and East Africa ports via Porebunder with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The B and P S N, Co's, steamer Haidari, 1,563 tons, Captain F De Lorne arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mauritius with a general cargo and Mrs Parisot, Miss E Cassian and 18 deck passengers.

THE Shah Line S. N. Co.'s steamer Shah Allum 1,917, tons Captain R. J. Rewill, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 95 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 237 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 4 cabin and 26 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced from Mauritius to within 200 miles S W of Colombo, light winds and fine weather, thence to 50 miles from Colombo, strong southerly wind and heavy rain.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Karachi, with mail a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut D K Hunter, Capt, Ahern, Mr Kinderslay, Mr D L McIvey. Mr and Mrs Humphrey, Mr Quadros, Mrs Annsbury, Mr F Hodgson. Mr H Vahideira, Mrs C Dhunjishaw, Mrs Wilson, 1 native and 180 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delta 4,779 tons Captain C. L. Daniel arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai vaid a intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. Mirjabboy, Mr. S. S. Abdulla, Mr. E. M. Poonawalla, Lieut C. R. Dane, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. L. G. Ling, Count Martonini, Consul C. Garis, Dr. Lacat, illi Corporal and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. R. A. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Johannis, Mr. Lopez, Mr. N. Burnett, Mr. A. G. Barbhaya, Mr. H. D. Rawal, Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Symington.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Hennage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James ..... R N
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Block ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigation ... Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Mekran Coast Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 4.

Bulimba ..... 1607 McLean ..... M M & Co
Flamingo ..... 2150 Mackintosh ..... Corry Bros & Co
Goalpara ..... 1308 Morrison ..... M M & Co
Hendon Hall ..... 2888 Tyson ..... K Nixon & Co
Khalif ..... 2219 Watts ....
Lawor ..... 1817 Bunel ..... Swadeshi S N Co
Linga ..... 938 Rickford ..... Karachi ..... M M & Co
Malta ..... 6069 Peters ..... M'Goa ..... 14-5 P and O Co
Madura ..... 1273 Elton ..... M M & Co
Mombasa ..... 3238 Johnson ..... M M & Co
Naseri ..... 911 Primrose ..... B & P S N Co
Oriental ..... 3805 Lewellen ..... P & O Co
Othello ..... 327 Bradby ..... Hull ..... 11-5 F Muir & Co
Seichstag ..... 1339 Thle ..... Durban ..... 17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan ..... 2566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Sirra ..... 1675 Kendall ..... M M & Co
Utasinga ..... 1895 Robertson ..... R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date Arrests.
A	Hautsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	9-5 K N & Co
C & R	Spithead	2995	Clucas	Hamburg	12-5 W & A G & Co
D & E	Clan Macpherson	3041	Beer	M Goa	11-13 F Muir & Co
F	Surada	3400	Archdeacon	K'chi	7-5 M M & Co
G	Haidari	1563	D'Lorne	M'tius	9-5 B & P S N Co
H	Produce	743	Winsers	Durban	11-5 Glade & Co
N	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull via K'chi	7-5 F Muir & Co
F	Crusader	3744	Milburn	Hull	18-5 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	839	Fakeera	M'Goa	7-5	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sirocco	2349	Owen	Dunkirk	7-5 W & A G & Co
6	Itola	3402	Hirst	Hamburg	7-5 M M & Co
7	Chancellor	2957	Davald	Havre	11-5 K N & Co
9	Rothenfels	3592	Freeden	Hamburg	7-5 Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4187	Leigh	London	11-5 P & O Co
18	Onda	3409	Lanarchand	Antwerp	6-5 M M & Co

Dock Basin Gate.

Quipenta	3420	Hill	Utta	4-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Surada s	Archdeacon	Mauritius, Apr 18
	Haidari s	Lorne	Mauritius, Apr 20
	Khalif s	Watts	Barry, Apr 4
	R I M S Investigator	Beauchamp	Mergui, Apr 13
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, May 2
5	Shah Allum s	Rivill	Karachi, May 2
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai, Apr 16
	Kola s	Moxon	Bussrah, Apr 27

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Xema s	Mahomed	Karachi, &c
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Sultan s	Ulrich	Zanzibar, &c
	Asia s	Shanklin	Liverpool

The steamer Mombassa for Antwerp, &c began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
1	Florican	A Work	Pambau
	Khedoung	J H Keanes	Rangoon
	Rohilla	J Smith	London
	Indus	W Kydd	Samarang
	Upada	F Sheldrick	Amoy
	Ethiopea	J O Ross	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

2	Kumsang	E J Buller	Hongkong
	Tactician	R Owen	London & Antwerp
	Goldenfels	O Vollers	New & York

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer China, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chancellor s—1 bale wool, N Goculdas, 84 bales wool and goat skins A H Bundally ; 50 bales wool, L Hurbham ; 107 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

Huntsman s—120 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton Finley Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—74 cwts cashewnuts Mr Masey, 102 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 300 cwts Ground nuts A Visram ; 1,000 cwts myrobollam, 264 bales hemp Ebjie Oomersey, 41 tons yellow Ochro Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—455 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 41,792 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,425 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,035 cwts myrobollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Mindoo s—3,455 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed and 32 cwts myrobollams, David Sasson and Co.

Crusadar s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, G Madhawjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, M Valabdas,

FOR ANTWERP.

Ouda s—1,746 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 233 cwts myrobollams, W Bechar,

FOR HAVRE.

Chancellor s—999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sirocco s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Relli Bros.

Huntsman s—2,400 cwts bones, M Jamal ; 1,817 cwts rapeseed, Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 20 cwts olibanum, L Purshotam.

Itola s—200 bales cottonfy and waste, C Hajee and Co ; 55 bales cottonfy, K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 504 bales cotton, Relli Bros.

Spirend s—1,000 cwt castorseed 6,790 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 511 cwt mustarseed 201 cwt nuxvomica Bhaner and Krausi.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—60 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 124 bales twist Pherogaha B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1,150 balestwist E D Sassoon and Co.

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day ; here is the remedy ! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 3.] [BOMBAY, *May* 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅛	⅛	
3 do. Rentes	95½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99⅛		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities	85⅛	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 5/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 7/8	1/8	
Do. in New York	65½		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86½	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2⅛	⅛	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £250.000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 11/16d. unchanged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 130.000
Gold " ... £ 180.000

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ...Moderate business
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firm.
Total Sales ... ... 7.000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ... 9 000 "
Mid-Americans 6 63/64
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 7/8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·13 +04	6·05 +02	5·99 unchgd	5·86 +02	5·78 —02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
5·73 unchgd	5·71 unchgd	5·70 unchgd	5·69 —01	

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 12.000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 18.000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 3.000 "
Do. to Continent 17.000
Spot Cotton—11·55 unchgd.
Futures.—Month of July, 10·20 —13 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and tended to decline later through bear pressure & bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 10·37 unchgd
New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 ¼ unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·38—07.
Do. do. Aug. 11.13—05.
Closing Tone of Futures—

NEW YORK, May 3.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	72.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	37.000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	52.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	564.000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	373.000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 29/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 5 29/32
Good Broach ... ... d. 5 29/32
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 31/32
Fine Oomras ... ... d. 4 31/32
F. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras ... ... d. 4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 31/32
Fine M. G Oomras ... ... d. 4 31/32
Fine Belatti ... ... d. 4 31/32
Good Belatti ... ... d. 4 31/32
Fine Bengals ... ... d. 3 31/32
F. G. Bengals ... ... d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals ... ... d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d. 4 31/32
Good Khandeish ... ... d. 4 31/32
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d. 4 31/32
Good Madras Westerns.—d. 4 33/64 Sellers.
Months—April-June
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—d. 5 1/64 Value.
Months—April-May
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—d. 4 15/64 Sellers.
Months—April-June.
Cocanada Cotton Ginned C. I. F., d. 4 33/64—Sellers, months—April-June.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30½ Old Terms—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 54½ May/June—Havre—Sellers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 53 May-June—Dunkirk—Nominal—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 50½ May-June Hamburg—Done Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.
Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½ May-June.—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.
SUGAR.
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-Aug. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 9½d. Value.
ARRIVALS :—
"Imaum."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
40 Boxes Sovereigns	Rs. 30,00,000	London	Peninsular	National Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	90,000	Aden	do.	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600	London	do.	Chartered Bank
185 Bars Silver..	3,05,431	do.	do.	Chartered Bank
197 Bars Silver...	3,04,017	do.	do.	Mercantile Bank
230 Bars Silver...	5,30,429	do.	do.	International Bank
578 Bars Silver..	13,32,399	do.	do.	Hongkong Bank.
67 Bars Silver ..	1,53,704	do.	do.	Bank of Bombay
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	76,800	do.	do.	Honekong Bank
122 Bars Silver...	2,94,039	do.	do.	National Bank
132 Bars Silver..	2,99,055	do.	do.	Yokohama Bank
63 Bars Silver...	1,52,257	do.	do.	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Sovereign	49,500	do.	do.	Cox & Co
1 Box Gold Coins	13,800	Marseilles	do.	N Fulchand Javeri
10 Boxes Sovereigns	7,50,000	Alexandria	do.	Chartered Bank
40 Boxes Rupees	2,40,000	Mauritius	Buruda	Mack Mackenzie & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [4TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Barrowers for one month at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market has been quiet to-day. In the morning there was a small enquiry for remittance which Banks met at 1-4 1/16 on demand. The rate for telegraphic transfers was not better than 1-4 1/32 at which there are no buyers. All Banks are offering to buy credits at 1/4 9/32 3 months' sight but bills are scarce. For June delivery bills can be placed at 1/4 1/4 3 months' sight Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/32d
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139½
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	149½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	215½

Government Paper :—
The Market has been very quiet to-day and no fluctuations whatever have occurred. Quotations opened at 98 1/4 for ready and 98 3/8 for the settlement and although no business has been reported, the tendency is probably towards higher rates. Calcutta market is steady at 98 5/16 ready and 98⅛ for delivery forward in a month. We quote :—

Cash	98	4
1st Settlement	98	6

Bullion :—
Bar silver is 1/8 higher in London at 30 5/16 ready and 30 3/16 for delivery forward in two months. The local market opened at 77 7/8 *ex.* duty but at the close quotations are easier, and are as under for ready and forward delivery. Bar gold is unchanged. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	77	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	76	13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Owing to the check in the upward movement of the Home markets advised in the telegrams received this morning, the tone of the local market is easier, and prices in some cases are slightly lower, Westerns and Saw ginned Dharwar are steady.
For spot cotton the demand has fallen off considerably and only a small business was reported at Colaba, neither shippers nor mills being at all keen buyers.
New Crop rates are lower, and more or less nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	262	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	224	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	205/8	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	193/99	"
Fine " Amraoti ...	198/99	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	172	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	182	"
Fine " Bengals ...	174	"
Good Westerns ...	234/35	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	243	"
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach ... Rs.	247½	
Fully Good H. G. Bengals... "	176½	
Fine M. G. Bengals ... "	193	Nominal.
" " Khangaum Akola "	213	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish "	193	do.

Liverpool Opener—
Opening tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6.000 bales
Total Imports ... ... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·11 —02	6·03 —02	5·98 —01	5·85 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
5·73 —02	5·71 —02	5·69 —02	5·67 —03
			5·67 —02

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market is firmer and prices are advancing. A moderate business has been done at and about the following rates :—

Ready	Rs.	7	11	0 to 7 12 0 B. T,
May	"	8	3	0 R. D.

RAPESEED—
A fair business is reported at hardening prices, and the market closes firm as under :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready...	Rs.	8	8	0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore May ...	Rs.	8	12	0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore Ready..	"	9	3	0 B. T.
Guzerat "	"	9	3	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 55 0 0
Tone—Steady.
CASTORSEED :—
... Rs. 35 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
COTTONSEED :—
... Rs. 19 8 0
Tone—Steadier.
GROUNDNUTS :—
... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Quiet.
POPPYSEED :—
The market is firm with business doing at —
... Rs. 9 14 0

WHEAT :—
The market is firmer and prices are gradually advancing owing to buying orders from upcountry. We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	4	12	May R.D.
do. Pessi 85 p. c. June-July	"	4	12	" "
do. do. 91 p. c. Aug.-Sep.	"	4	14	" "
White Karachi May	"	4	10	" "

LOCAL YARNS :—
The market is quiet but steady with business doing in low counts.

SHARES.

The share market is closed owing to the death of one of the brokers.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.—

Cotton	13.421 bales.
Wheat	15.088 cwts.
Linseed	14.498 "
Rapeseed...	16.543 "
Gingellyseed	524 "
Poppyseed	23.493 "
Groundnuts	214 "
Castorseed	4.551 "
Rice	2.475 "
Myrabollams	2.365 "
Cottonseed	16.742 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	1.424 "
Joowar	3.768 "
Maize	Nil "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 4.] [BOMBAY, *May* 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅛	⅛	
3 do. Rentes ...	95½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities	85⅛	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30⅛		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York	65½		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14½		
Do. do. do. Berlin,	20·40½		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86½	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4%	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3½%		⅛
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½		⅛
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½	un	chgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... £ 10.000
Gold to " ... £ 60 000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ...Quiet
Futures ... ... "
East Indian... ... ...Steady
Manchester ... ...Firm
Total Sales 6.000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 300
Sales of East Indians 700
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 6 63/64 unch gd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 1/16 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·12 —01	6·03 —02	5·98 —01	5·85
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·77	5·72	5·70	5·69
	Jan.-Feb. 5·68		

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 7.000
Do. do. last year... 12.000
Exports to Great Britain ... 6.000
Do. to Continent ... 3.000
Spot Cotton—11·50—05

Futures—Month of July 10·25+05 } Advanced early owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable & declined later through bear pressure & bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 10·42+05

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11½ unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·43+05
Do. do. Aug. 11·13 unchanged
Closing Tone of Futures—
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 8.000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 3.930.000 "
" " " East Indian 344.000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...12.650.000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	52,000 bales.
"	Sold on speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1.000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	85 000 "
"	Actual Exports	7,000 "
"	Week's Imports	47,000 "
"	Stock	1.210.000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	1.700 "
"	Sold on speculation	nil
"	Sold for exportation	nil
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	2.500 "
"	Actual Exports	500 "
"	Week's Imports	4.000 "
"	Stock	30·000 "
Afloat	Americans	190.000 "
"	Indian	11.000 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged
SUGAR :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s 7½d.
Months of Shipment.—July—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	2	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	7	3	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill ...	5	5	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	10	6	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	2	6
G Mahim and Worli ...	5	5	11
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	3	12
Total ...	34	28	100
Same date last year ...	147	123	273

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	9	6	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	9	8	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill ...	6	4	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Ind Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	3	0	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	1	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	10
Total ...	28	22	112
Total plague deaths to date...	140,487		
Same date last year ...	142	116	265

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farmteamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on ; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans.

From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and milder, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Re. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 6th May, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

O'CONNOR—McBRIEN—April 19, at Lyallpur, Punjab, by the Rev. Father Leo, O. C., Roderick Augustus O'Connor, Deputy Examiner, P. W. D., to Margaret Agnes McBrien.

DEATH.

CLOGSTOUN—April 24, Emily, the beloved wife o Herbert Clogstoun, C. I. E., after a short illness.

NEW GOODS.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.
Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

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A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the wellknown flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water, 6·15m., 7·10s.; Low water, 0·49m., 0·22s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Small Causes Court Judgment in the Justices' Election case, 11-30 a. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Drawing in the Bombay Gymkhana.

SIR MANGALDAS NATUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of April was 768, of whom 456 were males and 312 females.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During April the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,020. Among them the number of new admission was 587 ; classified as follows :—Bhattias 99 ; Vanias 122 ; Brahmins 95 ; Lohanas 64 ; other castes 207. The average daily attendance was 67.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April 1907 the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,020 and the number of new admissions was 1,010 classified. Hindus, 2,490 ; Mussalimans, 487 ; Parsees 7 ; other castes 36. Total

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907.

THE OXFORD PAGEANT.

ONE of the results of the development of the historical sense in the present age is the love of pageants and historical plays. Many pageants have taken place during the last few years. Several of the old miracle plays, such as *Everyman*, have been revived, a pageant was played the other day at Bury St. Edmunds, and now there is being organised at Oxford for this summer a stupendous pageant which will bring all America to the doors of the ancient Alma Mater. We learn that all the rooms available have been already engaged and "married tutors are being freely offered the temporary possession of castles and palaces in exchange for their bits of villas north of the Parks!" The very highest talent has been secured for the occasion and the different departments will be entrusted to the most distinguished experts. For instance Sir Hubert Parry, who shares with Sir Edwin Elgar the distinction of being one of the two greatest living English composers, is to write the music, while Dr. Allen, the well-known organist of William of Wykeham's splendid chapel at New College, will conduct. Amongst those who have been asked to dramatise the scenes are Mr. Stanley Weymann, one of the few novelists with a real knowledge of the past, Mr. Godley, a famous wit and no mean poet, Prof. Raleigh, who is equally at home in History and English Literature, and Prof. Oman, whose name is a guarantee for excellence in almost any historical field, either ancient or modern. The scenes dramatised fairly cover the centuries. The first is to deal with the founding by St. Frideswide of her convent in Anglo-Saxon times, and it will be remembered that the city of Oxford afterwards grew up around this convent. From this eighth century event we pass on to 1100, when Henry I, the second son of the Conqueror, was crowned at Oxford, which became his capital, and where he subsequently died after a reign of great importance in English history. Next we shall witness how in the same century the first recorded "master of Oxford" gathered round him a band of poor scholars (all the scholars in the early days of the universities were poor) to whom the townspeople gave food and clothing—a relationship which has been pretty thoroughly reversed in these days when the town practically lives on the University and bad debts are compensated for by the extortionate charges of the tradespeople.

Later on in the same century Henry II, greatest of the Plantagenets, gave Oxford its most important Charter and frequently resided in the neighbourhood, his beloved Rosamond being, of course, an inmate of Godstowe, a charming little village on the Thames which, with its famous "Fish Inn" now forms one of the most attractive excursions to undergraduates. The attempted poisoning of Fair Rosamond will form a pendant to the scene in which Henry II will be the chief figure. Next comes Friar Bacon, the supposed inventor of gunpowder, and after him a representation of St. Scholastica's Day in 1354, when a great fight took place between "town and gown," a fight which no doubt formed a precedent for the ensuing centuries. It is of course only a few years since these interesting fights have ceased to exercise the authorities and the police, and there was an attempt, not altogether unsuccessful if we are to judge by the bruises and lock-ups, to revive this ancient sport, some ten years ago. Coming to the fifteenth century we shall be presented with an instance of Oxford as the "home of lost causes" in the shape of the University hurling defiance at Archbishop Arundel who was an active persecutor of the Lollards, a sect with whom the University was in sympathy, as was only natural seeing that the most distinguished of her sons at that time was William Wycliffe the great high-priest of the Lollard confraternity. The sixteenth century brought Oxford into close touch with great affairs of State, and there will be presented a reception of Henry VIII by Wolsey, the first founder of Christ Church College, followed by the funeral procession of Amy Robsart, Leicester's ill-fated bride, whose supposed death by violence occurred at Cumnor Place in the environs of Oxford. The representation of the showy and spendid Tudor Age will be concluded by a state Progress of Queen Elizabeth whose love of pomp and travel caused her to make more impression on the people of the provinces than almost any other English monarch.

The intimate connection of the oldest English seat of learning with royalty will be again shown in the Stuart Age, for the visits of both James I and Charles I, his son, will be depicted. Two visits of the unfortunate Charles are in fact to be dramatically represented; the first in the happy days of 1636, the second seven years later, when Charles, then in the thick of the miserable war with his Parliament, entered Oxford surrounded by troops with loaded muskets, to be acclaimed with enthusiasm by the University but looked on askance by the more Puritan citizens. Oxford was at this time the royal headquarters, and much fighting took place in its neighbourhood. But after the ebb of war's fickle fortunes had permanently turned against Charles, and Cromwell's Ironsides had triumphed at Marston Moor, Oxford had perforce to surrender to the Parliamentary general, Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646. This scene will also find a place in the comprehensive pageant. The last two scenes will be the expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalene by James II—an unscrupulous act which alienated even his High Tory supporters and brought the Revolution appreciably nearer—and a river festival in honour of George III, when Handel's Water Music will be played. The wide scope and infinite variety of the pageantry will be obvious from this rough outline of the programme, and the setting of Magdelene Tower and Bridge—for the show will take place in the fields adjoining the sweet Cherwell, just to the south of the bridge—is as good a one as could be wished for. Almost all the historical scenes in which mediæval or early modern Oxford took part are to be portrayed, and with the exception of the famous Oxford Parliament of 1258—the Mad Parliament as it is called—we do not think that any important event is to be omitted. Those fortunate individuals who will be at Home this year are not likely to find, even in the attractions of "Lords" or Henley, a more pleasant way of spending a week of their leave than is promised by a visit to Oxford when the Pageant is being played. Such a show is an event that occurs but once in a generation, and the care and knowledge which are being lavished on it are almost certain to render it an unqualified success.

THE JAY GOULD MILLIONS.

The name of "Jay Gould," which is that of the young tennis player who has just defeated Mr. Eustace Mills in the Tennis Championship at Home, has stood for immense wealth for half a century or so, and the recurrence of the name in England serves to recall the way in which the Gould millions were made. In New York's business quarters few figures used to be better known than that of the original Jay Gould. A small, slender man, with a large head somewhat too big for his body, a long thick beard, and a thin eager face; a man of spare habit, of strict life, whose mind absolutely dominated his body. Such was the appearance of the "Napoleon of finance," as he was called by his admirers. Rich as he was he lived very plainly, so far as diet was concerned. He and a few of his rich intimates were in the habit of lunching together every day, not at luxurious Delmonico's, but in the building of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on Lower Broadway. The lunch was very simple, and Mr. Gould drank no wine, thus saving his pocket, and keeping his head clear for business. It was in his family, his home, and his amusements that he launched out. He had one of the most superb mansions in America, situated on the banks of the Hudson, and one of the finest steam yachts in the world. Yachting, indeed, was his sole recreation as it is that of his son, Mr. Edward Gould of New York, who won Lord Dunraven's Challenge Cups with his yacht *Niagara*. Jay Gould did not go into society, for the exclusive "four hundred" (as they call the "upper ten" in New York) did not recognise Mr. Gould's existence. And, indeed, it must be said that New York society, with all its dollar-hunting, is perhaps less inclined to bow down before enormous wealth than is London society. Mr. Gould was said by those who knew him to be much given to reading, and to have excellent literary taste. His first entrance on the scene of New York life was peculiar. He came to the city in 1853, from the interior of New York State, to seek his fortune, and he brought with him a little mahogany mouse-trap of his own invention. Leaving the trap on a seat of a tramcar in Sixth-Avenue, in order to survey the crowds of people from the rear platform of the car, the boy's little treasure was stolen. He pursued and caught the thief, for whom, as an old offender, it happened that the New York police were looking at that very time. "The genius," says an American critic of Mr. Gould's career, "that had divined from afar that the great city was full of mice, and had contrived a trap to catch them, could not be stolen. Its first impulse grew to be a passion. Brains, and strict attention to the laws of supply and demand, made the country boy the greatest mouse-catcher of America, and his traps became the envy of every man of feline aspirations."

A great many men bother themselves quite unnecessarily with partisan politics, shouting themselves hoarse for one side or the other. Not so Mr. Gould, who attended strictly to business, and kept on friendly terms with both sides. When examined once by a Legislative committee, and asked as to his politics, he replied:—"In a Republican district I am a Republican, in a Democratic district I am a Democrat, in doubtful districts I am doubtful. But I am always an Erie Railroad man." That is the business man all over. On being asked what men did in "the City," it was answered, "They swindle each other, and call it business." This kind of "business" was very familiar to the "Napoleon of finance," and he was as much an adept at it as his prototype was at war and diplomacy. Not a few English stockholders in the Erie Railway have only too good reason to remember Mr. Jay Gould's connection with that great line. His way of securing control of the American telegraph system, which, unlike that of Europe, is still in private hands, illustrates his methods. He had started the American Union Telegraph Company as a rival to the Great Western Union in 1879. Western Union Stock went down a good deal at the end of 1880. At that time Mr. Gould used to lounge of an evening in the lobby of the Windsor Hotel in Fifth-Avenue, surrounded by other financiers. He told them that Western Union was a worthless stock, and that, though it stood then as low as 77½, he should buy none of it above 60. Rumours as to the worthlessness of the stock were spread abroad by him so assiduously and cleverly that he was believed. On a fine morning in February, 1881, New York woke up and discovered that Western Union and American Union were amalgamated, and both in the hands of Mr. Jay Gould. While his dupes were selling, he was buying every share he could get hold of, until the price advanced to 187½, and the ally of the Tammany Ring, the friend and patron of "Boss Tweed," the Erie wrecker, the panic-maker, was master of the vast telegraphic system of America. This is a sample of the success Mr. Jay Gould achieved by strict attention to business. He subsequently controlled not only the Western Union Telegraph Company, but also the Elevated Railway system of New York, and became master of some 2,500 miles of railway, including the great Wabash and Missouri Pacific systems. No one knew how wealthy he was; but it was supposed that he was worth at least twenty-five millions sterling. Yet on his Wabash Railway many of his employes were at times on the brink of starvation; and he was being aided by State Militia and armed Pinkerton men in putting down railway strikes by the most merciless means possible. With all his wealth he was hated and cursed by thousands. A member of Congress once publicly declared that the "Napoleon of finance" ought to be strung up at the nearest lamp-post; and at the time of the Erie excitement men hunted for him, rope in hand, intending to actually carry out this design. To-day Jay Gould's sons maintain their late father's pre-eminence in the American railway world.

THE FAMINE STATISTICAL ATLAS.

Of making many books there is no end and many statistics are weariness to the compiler even though interesting to others. In 1888 the first edition of the Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency was issued with the idea of forming a guide, especially in famine times, to officers sent on duty to any district with which they may not be acquainted. Now a new edition has been issued, based on the results of the census of 1901 and the experiences of famine conditions in recent years. The statistics have been prepared to show the areas which are most liable to famine, the causes which make them so, their accessibility or otherwise for relief purposes, the economic condition of the population of each area and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within each likely to require employment on relief works in a year of famine from extreme drought or other causes. The greater portion of the book naturally deals with the Deccan, for Sind, owing to the absolutely certain supply of irrigation water from the Indus, Gujarat and the Konkan are normally free from traces of distress. The Deccan, however, shows quite a different state of affairs. Out of 52,166 square miles sixteen per cent. is described as not liable to famine, 34 per cent, as "less liable" and 50 per cent. as chronically liable, which means that over 26,029 square miles there is a yearly dread and also some degree of yearly hardship. One of the most important signs of approaching scarcity is a rise in prices, and a specially compiled schedule giving the normal retail shop rates, for each quarter of the year, of the principal food grains of each district at representative markets of the district, is an invaluable adjunct to the volume. While much is recorded showing the steps which have been taken in the past, this is not all that is necessary, and a concise ethnological survey of each district is added. To the account of each district is added a table of figures dealing statistically with cultivated and uncultivated areas, crop and agricultural stock returns, water supply, holdings, incidence of assessment, prices, rainfall, thermometer readings, Government Protective irrigation works and the average daily numbers on famine relief since 1896. The statement of standing preparations against famine ranks with the fact that a separate account has now been written for each district of the Presidency in making the book, unwieldly though it is in shape, a necessary part of the equipment of all who are concerned with the government of the various districts.

SUBURBAN POSTAL FACILITIES.

A correspondent writes to point out that Santa Cruz and adjoining places are not the only ones on the outskirts of Bombay which suffer from a lack of postal deliveries. Thana is in practically the same position and, we are told, there is an equal chance of a letter posted in Bombay taking nearly as many hours as there are miles, to reach its destination. The explanation of course is that a letter posted five or ten minutes after the closing of one mail has to lie in the Post Office until the time comes for the next mail to be sent out. Thus while a letter posted at 5-15 a. m. takes ten hours to reach its destination at Santa Cruz, one posted at 11 a. m. takes less than half that time. The hours at which deliveries shall be made from the Head Office in Bombay to outlying stations in another Division, are not fixed locally and it is of course impossible to do otherwise than send letters forward in batches. The whole fault lies in the decision of the officials directly under the Postmaster-General, who fail to realise that the suburban Postal traffic of Bombay is becoming more and more important both as regards quantity and quality. Through the fact that six and a half hours elapse between one collection and another the Bombay Post Office often bears the anathemas which should really be directed to the authorities in Poona or Mahableshwar. We hope that the day may not be far distant when a larger number of deliveries in the suburbs will be inaugurated.

THE German East Africa Line steamer *General* arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on Friday evening, via Lamu.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer *Investigator*, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, R. I. M., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Margui which port she left on the 13th April and called at Rangeon, Colombo and Calicut en route.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's steamer *Penin sular* were Ven'ble Archdeacon W. A. G. Luckman, the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Murray, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt and Mrs. and Miss Pratt.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs that "Mr. Ramamurti Chetty, a merchant prince of Vizianagram has made a generous gift of a public library to Vizagapatam, costing Rs. 5,500, and Rs. 500 more if necessary. The library is to be named after Mr. R. H. Campbell, the popular Collector of the District."

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON AND CO. will publish in the autumn a new work on Burma by Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor, whose book, "The Silken East" has enjoyed a very notable success. The new book, to be called "Mandalay," will make a companion volume to its predecessor, and it will be freely illustrated.

THE negotiations regarding the leasing of the plague steamer *Screndib* to the Madras Government for the inspection of the pearl banks have fallen through, says the *Times of Ceylon*. "The Ceylon Government agreed to the proposal, but Captain Kelly, who is here representing the Madras authorities, has found that the *Screndib* is not suitable for the purpose of inspecting the pearl fisheries." It is stated that Captain Kelly subsequently engaged the *Active*.

PRINCE Kropotkin in the *Windsor* sketches Russian students in couleur de rose. In refreshing contrast to Police reports, he declares that "nowhere is the University and nowhere are the students held in such high esteem as in Russia." The Professor is there not merely a teacher; he must be an enthusiast and a philosopher. The student is not one merely who seeks to qualify for a successful career but a worshipper of science and art, a seeker of truth. Such, he says, is the tradition. He is a great controversialist, and discusses everything in countless circles in informal conversation.

A FARMER named Arthur Rabbetts, living at Leigh, a village near Sherborne, was sentenced by the Sherborne bench to one month's imprisonment for working a horse while unfit after receiving warning. He appealed, and Dorset Quarter Sessions reduced the sentence to a fine, and ordered Rabbetts to pay £4 and costs. The total amounted to £148, and of this sum £107 was raised by public subscription, there being strong feeling in the district that the sentence was unnecessarily severe. Altogether about 240 persons subscribed to the fund, including nearly forty members of the Blackmore Vale Hunt, and the balance of £41 only was left to the defendant to pay.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON, speaking at the opening of the Uva Agricultural Exhibition on the 26th April, said:—"I admire the planters very much. I admire their energy. I admire their confidence, I admire their patriotism shown not only here in Ceylon, but on the battle-fields of far-away Africa. But, above all, I admire their intuitive omniscience. They can mend and make roads and bridges better than the Public Works Department; they can manage hospitals better than the Principal Medical Officer, they can run the Railway better than the General Manager—all these without going through the drudgery of those gentlemen who, after life-long experience and study, attain the fruits of knowledge in their professions." His Excellency concluded his banter, in which there seems to be a friendly reproof as well as a compliment, by reminding his audience that "the planter in Ceylon is better off and bears less taxes than planters in any other part of the world."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Failure of the General Strike.

EPIDEMIC OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 20.

The great general strike so pompously announced by the Labour Federation for the 11th inst. did not come off. A few only of the journeymen bakers struck work and still fewer of the men employed in the other provision trades joined them. On the evening of April 17th a strike broke out among the café and restaurant waiters as suddenly as that of the electric workmen a short time ago. Early in the morning the committee of the waiters' trade union caused to be handed to each member a sealed envelope to be opened only at 7 in the evening. The envelope contained the order to strike work at that hour. The object of the strikers is to compel the masters' syndicate to come to terms with the waiters' union. Many establishments remained open, but under police protection. An immense amount of inconvenience was naturally caused to the public but it is to be feared that worse times may be in store, as the Labour Federation will not easily relinquish the project of enforcing compliance with their demands.

It is very probable that the Federation will organise a formidable demonstration for May 1st (Labour Day) but the authorities, as on the occasion of the apprehended general strike, will doubtless take all necessary precautions for the repression of disorder should it be attempted.

In a recent letter I mentioned the petitions forwarded by jurymen and others to President Faillieres from several towns in France pointing out the demoralising effect of the laxity shown in dealing with the prevalent epidemic of crimes of violence and urging a more rigorous application of the law and the maintenance of the death penalty. The Minister of Justice has now made a report to the President, traversing much the same ground but with more special reference to the audacity of the so-called Apaches or Hooligans in Paris. The Minister admits the state of affairs to be deplorable and also as serious from the point of view of public safety. The Prefect of Police is about to appeal to the Government for increased powers of domiciliary search. Several papers point to the salutary effect which flogging has had in England on crimes of this kind.

THE JOAN OF ARC FETES.

M. Clemenceau, true to the Radical Socialist policy of laicising everything in France has decided that none of the military or civil authorities may take part in the usual procession at Orleans in honour of Joan of Arc if headed, as in former years, by the Clergy in their sacerdotal vestments. Nor will there be any escort of troops. The Premier at the same time says that the Government is ready to honour the memory of the heroic maid by doing everything in its power to make the civil celebration a brilliant success, and the Clergy will be given a place in the procession if they desire, but only as ordinary citizens like the rest of the townspeople. This decision of course deprives the celebration of its most characteristic feature, for Joan of Arc has been made one of the Saints of the Roman Catholic Calender and the presence of Clergy at the great celebration in her honour was eminently appropriate. The Orleans Municipal Council are sending a petition to M. Clemenceau expressing their profound regret at the refusal to allow the Joan of Arc fetes to be celebrated in the customary way and asking him that the decision should be considered. The local Deputies, one of whom is a Socialist, are supporting the petition.

The Trades Union movement among the French State officials seems to have been intensified rather than otherwise by the Premier's letter and the measures adopted by the Government to repress it. A resolution which constitutes a direct challenge to the State has been adopted by a meeting at which three thousand Civil Servants including postmen, school teachers, and Customs officials under the presidency of the Secretary of the Federation of State workmen, as they call themselves, and several Socialist Deputies were also present. The resolution calls upon Parliament to reject any Bill like that proposed by the Government in the matter.

LORD CROMER'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Lord Cromer caused as much surprise on the Continent as in England, being so little expected after the able report upon Egyptian affairs from the British representative published a week or two ago. Here, as in Italy, cordial admiration is expressed for the great work he has accomplished in Egypt and it is recognised that to him is due in great part the marvellous prosperity which Egypt has attained since the British occupation. Concerning the proposed abolition of the Capitulation, foreign opinion is not so favourable, owing doubtless to a certain lurking distrust of England still existing in connection with Egyptian affairs. The German press is fairly appreciative but in the cautious and grudging fashion in which it comments upon any act of England's. There is, however, no doubt that continental opinion taken as a whole regards England's occupation of Egypt with favour and would regard its termination as a real misfortune. The clear outspoken declaration of Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament that the Government intended to maintain its position in Egypt and that Lord Cromer's policy would be faithfully followed by his successor, Sir Eldon Gorst, has had an excellent effect here in dispelling any hope that might exist in certain quarters, antagonistic to the Anglo-French entente, that the Liberal Government might not be firm on the Egyptian question. No sympathy is expressed for the efforts of Mustapha Kamel Pacha to get up an Egyptian nationalist movement supported by a portion of the native and English press in that country and more or less countenanced by the Sultan's envoy Moukhtar Pacha. Nevertheless there is no doubt that Mustapha Kamel Pacha means all the mischief that he can possibly effect and considering that neither the Khedive nor Moukhtar Pacha are friends of the English and would rejoice to see the downfall of British predominance in Egypt, the intrigues of Mustapha Kamel call for close watching at the present moment. Most fortunately the existence of the Anglo-French entente cordially deprives the intrigues of the Anti-British party in Egypt of the support which they would formerly have received from the French community.

UNREST IN MOROCCO.

Germany, although one of the signatories of the Algeciras Convention, has never pretended to regard that international compact with a very favourable eye and now appears disposed to ignore it altogether. We are informed from Tangier that Mohammed-el-Torres, the Sultan's Commissioner at that place, has given to the German firm of Renschenhaus the contract for the construction of public works of considerable extent including a boulevard on the seashore and a new system of drainage at an estimated cost of £45,000. The gravity of this proceeding lies in the fact that it is in direct contravention to the spirit and letter of the Algeciras Convention. Moreover the contrast appears to have been signed secretly while the matter was still under discussion by the European representatives. In fact the Diplomatic Body agreed some time ago that the works in question could only be granted by adjudication in accordance with Articles 106 and 107 of the Algeciras Convention. The French Minister moreover reminded the German Minister that *adjudication* was indispensable but the latter failed to take the French Minister's observations into account. There is acute rivalry between France and Germany for the development of Morocco by trade and public works, and German enterprise, as usual, has been much to the fore. The works at the port of Larache and for the mole at Tangier were some time ago entrusted to German industry while the French obtained the works at Saffi and Casabianca. But the German firm largely increased the cost of the works entrusted to them so that the estimate now amounts to £250,000 thus, as the Paris *Temps* observes, upsetting the balance to the profit of Germany in the proportion of nearly fifty per cent. notwithstanding that it was agreed at the time of the Franco-German agreement of 1905 that the works ceded respectively to French and German firms at the places above named should balance one another.

Moreover it is reported that German industry intends treating directly with the Maghzen for the construction of a vast harbour at Tangier. This would be another serious breach of the Algeciras Convention. The Germans deny that the project is final but maintain that it would be legitimate.

The news of the successful stroke of business effected by the Germans at Tangier comes as a disagreeable surprise in Paris since the German press has lately been studiously endeavouring to allay French distrust by dwelling on the comparatively limited interests of Germany in Morocco and discussing the possibility of a real rapprochement between France and Germany on the basis of some sort of a *quid pro quo* arrangement with reference to Morocco and the Bagdad Railway. There was never any reality in such a project and Germany was all the time pushing her industrial enterprise in Morocco with the result that we now perceive.

The French Legation at Tangier has received a reply from the Sultan to its demands. It is vaguely worded and seem to be intended merely to gain time. The reply is regarded as quite unsatisfactory by the French.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT MALTA.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra left Malta on April 17 on board the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* for Gaeta, escorted by the cruisers *Lancaster* and *Suffolk*. Their reception at Malta was a popular one, of the most warmly enthusiastic character, and gave great gratification to their Majesties. All classes, indeed, vied with each other in demonstrating the delight thus felt at having in their midst the Sovereigns of the British Empire.

At Gaeta their Majesties will be met by King Victor Emmanuel—who will be on board the Royal Yacht *Trinacria*, escorted by the Italian Mediterrean Squadron. His Majesty will be attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Italian Ambassador to Great Britain who has been specially summoned for the occasion. Sir Edwin Egerton, the British Ambassador to Italy, and Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will attend King Edward. The King and Queen on leaving Gaeta will pay a visit to Naples.

The German press is irritated and disconcerted by King Edward's visit to the Mediterranean which it regards as another step in England's persistent policy of striving to bring about the isolation of Germany. A speech just delivered at Magdeburg by Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal Leader, voices accurately enough German feeling on the subject. Herr Bassermann declared that the political situation was at present dominated by England who in every quarter of the world was pursuing a policy unfavourable to Germany. The days of German influence were past. Faith in the Triple Alliance had vanished. The result of the Anglo-French entente was such an increase of arrogance on the part of France that "we are" said the speaker, "tempted to contemplate the maintenance of peace with a certain anxiety." Herr Bassermann hoped that the second Hague Conference would not, like the first, be followed by a war. Englands's object at the Conference was to confront Germany with the dilemma of choosing between being called the disturber of the world's peace or being forced into a weak surrender. Germany ought to make it perfectly clear that she alone was competent to decide the extent of her armaments. Especially in view of French provocations, it behoved Germany to proclaim that the limitation or non-limitation of armaments was her own affair. So also with regard to England. There was no desire on Germany's part to use her navy as a weapon against England whom she would only fight if war were forced upon her. But she could submit to no dictation in the matter, and let England make a note of it. Loud cheering greeted the speakers's remarks. The *Cologne Gazette* has published an article upon King Edward's visit to Gaeta, full of suspicion and inuendo, so disagreeable in tone in fact, that it has met with a semi-official disavowal. This was necessary inasmuch as the *Cologne Gazette* is generally an almost official mouthpiece.

THE TWO KINGS AT GAETA.

P. S.—The meeting between King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel on their arrival at Gaeta was a most cordial one. The two monarchs embraced and kissed each other repeatedly. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra appeared to be in the best of health. King Victor Emmanuel presented magnificent bouquets to Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria shortly after King Victor's arrival on board the *Victoria and Albert* and the two Kings adjourned to the Royal Cabin where they remained in conversation alone for twenty minutes. Signor Tittoni, Italian Minister for Foreign affairs, was at the same time conferring with Sir Charles Hardinge. The King and Queen afterwards lunched on board the Italian Royal Yacht *Trinacria*. The principal members of the English and Italian royal suites and the Commanders of the British and Italian warships were invited. There were no toasts at the luncheon, the two Kings simply touched glasses and drank each other's healths. After luncheon King Edward and Queen Alexandra started for Naples on board the *Victoria and Albert* escorted as before by the cruisers *Lancaster* and *Suffolk*, and the King of Italy left by motor car for Rome. The *Victoria and Albert* reached Naples on the afternoon of the 18th instant. Their Majesties were received at the arsenal by the Duke and Duchess of Aosta.

A semi-official note published at Rome says that the private manner in which King Edward met the King of Italy at Gaeta is a fresh proof of the personal sentiment and affection uniting the two Sovereigns. The meeting was not actuated by political aims, yet it will, continues the semi-official statement, produce the best effect on the intimately cordial relations of Great Britain and Italy. The interview between the two Sovereigns whose pacific sentiments are known, is a promise and guarantee of peace to the whole world. It is certain, however, that neither the interview at Gaeta nor the semi-official declaration just quoted will improve the temper of the German press. Germany has distrusted Italy ever since the Algeciras Conference when the latter leaned to the side of Germany's opponents, and England is now accused of having planned the meeting of the two Kings at Gaeta as a set off against the recent meeting of Prince Buelow and Signor Tittoni at Rapallo.

THE MOROCCO SITUATION.

The French press are at present taking very quietly the action of the Germans in illegally obtaining concessions for public works at Tangier. It is considered, in fact, that should these concessions be contrary to the engagements taken by the German Government, it is but natural that the latter should be expected formally to remonstrate with the Renschenhaus firm.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

BOMBAY'S ELECTRIC TRAMS.

The Opening Ceremony.

The opening ceremony of the Electric Tramway service, arranged for to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow, the entire route from Colaba Causeway to the Crawford Market being not yet completely in working order. To-morrow evening, at six o'clock, a two-class car, profusely decorated with flowers and bunting, will start from the sheds of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, the passengers being representatives of the Municipality. The carriage will be under the expert control of Mr. G. W. Adamson, the Car-shed Superintendent. The other cars, forming a long procession, will follow in quick succession. When the vehicles reach the Crawford Market the line will be declared open by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Tackersey, the President of the Corporation, to the general public, and they will afterwards continue running until midnight.

Henceforth the cars will ply between Grant Buildings and the Market, from five o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, the route being already indicated by big letters on scrolls at the front and the rear of the carriages. In the future, when a regular service has been established, the cars will not come to a standstill at the behest of individual passengers, frequent stopping places being located by indicators attached to lamp-posts, thus avoiding unnecessary delays. A clear system of issuing and checking tickets has been introduced by Mr. E. T. Ansell, the Traffic Superintendent, whereby the Inspectors will be able at a glance to estimate the number of passengers carried within a certain period by any one of the cars. At present there are but a few of the two-class cars, but more vehicles of this type will be built as the demand for them increases.

MR. MORLEY, Secretary of State for India, has sanctioned a proposal made by the Indian Government for granting annually a scholarship of £200 tenable for three or four years by Eurasian or Indian born Europeans coming under the statutory definition of a native of India, at any University in the United Kingdom, or, under special conditions, at a foreign University. The candidate, who will be selected by the Government from those recommended by the provincial authorities will be given a free passage to and from England.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

PREMIERS AT A NAVAL REVIEW.

Destroyer Injured.

MR. BALFOUR ON PREFERENCE.

UNITING THE UNIONIST PARTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, MAY 4.

The Colonial Premiers were present on board the *Dreadnought* at a great Naval Review at Portsmouth which took the form of a realistic torpedo boat and submarine attack upon the Home fleet.

The *Dreadnought* was repeatedly torpedoed.

The destroyer *Coquet* smashed her bows against a coal hulk.

An attack on Whale Island and the debarkation of a force with 4·7in. guns followed.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Sir James Mackay's presentation of India's objections to Preference is being warmly commended.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, MAY 3.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Primrose League Demonstration, declared himself most unreservedly for Preference.

The Colonial Premiers, he said, had convinced him of the necessity for a practical commercial brotherhood within the Empire.

He predicted, amid a storm of applause, that Great Britain would eventually adopt Preference.

Mr. Balfour asserted that Mr. Asquith's imposition of a permanent Shilling Income Tax made a fiscal change imperative.

The world knew that the Radicals' promises to reduce expenditure were baseless. It was pure folly to reject Colonial Preference.

He gave an assurance that the differences between the Unionists were reaching the vanishing point.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

India's Objection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

A special London telegram to the *Empire*, dated 4th May, states that Sir James Mackay's presentation of India's objection to preferential trading is highly commended.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT.

Arrangements Completed.

INNOVATIONS AT THE MILITARY REVIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, MAY 3.

The Review at Aldershot in honour of Prince Fushimi will take place on May 9th.

General Sir F. French will command twenty-thousand troops, including a Brigade of Household Cavalry and six Battalions of Footguards. They will be paraded according to Mr. Haldane's new organisation.

The King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will be present.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The programme for the reception of Prince Fushimi has been definitely fixed.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Fife, Lord Roberts, Admiral Sir E. Seymour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir Edward Grey will receive him at the station on his arrival in London.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

Text of German Convention.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Reuter publishes the text of the Convention, dated 1st July 1906, between the German Minister at Teheran and the Persian Government, granting to any German Bank or group of capitalists, approved by the Legation, the right to establish the Bank of Persia.

It is stated in Paris that France previously mooted the proposal to establish a French Bank, but that Russia and England objected, and that thereupon Germany stepped in.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Ministry of the Colonies Formed.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has passed the vote for troops in China.

The Government stated that the Continent had not yet concluded its task in China.

The Reichstag has also voted the establishment of an independent Ministry of the Colonies.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

A Foolish Step.

KING LEOPOLD HEEDLESS OF WARNING.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Owing to the formation of a new Belgian Ministry by M. de Trooz, who is considered to be a partizan of King Leopold's absolutist policy on the Congo, the English papers warn King Leopold of British intervention unless matters soon mend.

England, they say, cannot tolerate the annexation of the Congo without a guarantee of Parliamentary control.

THE NEW HEBRIDES COMMISSION.

Australasian Representation.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Imperial Government has made a concession to Colonial opinion by consenting to the appointment of representatives of Australia and New Zealand upon the New Hebrides Commission.

THE KING'S TOUR.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NARROWLY AVERTED.

Alleged Attempt at Train Wrecking.

RETURN TO ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, MAY 4.

It has been ascertained that a coach of King Edward's train had to be detached after leaving the Simplon Tunnel. An axle had become overheated owing to a fallen grease-box.

A Geneva paper asserts that the bolts and pins of the grease-box had evidently been extracted and that a porter's accidental discovery of the mishap, averted a disaster.

LONDON, MAY 4.

King Edward has arrived in London.

LORD CROMER'S DEPARTURE FROM EGYPT.

Farewell Advice to the Khedive.

BRITISH OCCUPATION TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Reuter's Correspondent in Cairo telegraphs that Lord Cromer formally bid farewell to Egypt yesterday evening. There was a brilliant assemblage in the Opera House. In the course of his speech Lord Cromer reviewed the progress which Egypt had made and appealed to the Khedive to promote the moral advancement of the people and to repress intrigues on the part selfseeking advisers. He declared that the British occupation and the present system of Government must continue indefinitely despite its numerous defects and anomalies. He would, he said continue to exert his influence against the spurious movement for the rapid development of parliamentary institutions. He warned the Fellaheen against being duped by pseudo representatives advocating a programme specially hurtful to them.

CHINA AND INDIAN OPIUM.

Total Abolition Difficult.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Mr. Archibald Little who is now home from China in an interview with a Reuter's Representative said that for China to request India to reduce the opium shipments is a farce as Indian Opium is but a drop in a bucket compared with Chinese Opium and the consumption of Indian Opium is almost confined to the coast Towns. In his opinion the Imperial Government would be very foolish if it interferes with the Indian production of opium before being convinced that the Chinese Government is able and willing to abolish the cultivation of opium in China.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

Refund of Abbot's Ransom Demanded.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The British Embassy has applied to the Porte for the refund of the ransom paid for the release of Abbot, who was mentioned on April 30.

IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Opened by the Lord Lieutenant.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Lord Lieutenant opened the Irish International Exhibition at Dublin.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Another View Advanced.

OPINION OF THE "TIMES."

LONDON, MAY 4.

Mr. Curtis, a member of the Transvaal Council, in a long letter to the *Times* on the subject of British Indians in the Transvaal, repudiates the statements that the position of Asiatics is worse now than it was under the Boers.

On the contrary, he says, it has vastly improved.

He dwells on the danger of the theory that all subjects of the Empire have equal rights in the King's dominions.

The *Times*, commenting on this letter, says that it is desirable that this view of the possible submersion of the White population by Indians, should receive more careful consideration than it has hitherto.

The *Times* says the Government undoubtedly acted wisely in sanctioning the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance.

THE "SILVERLIP" DISASTER.

Heavy Loss for Underwriters.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The tank steamer *Silverlip* which was lost through an explosion in the Bay of Biscay, was the first to carry a cargo of benzine, in bulk, through the Suez Canal, since the regulations have been relaxed.

The Underwriters lose £170,000.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The death is announced of General Sir H. F. Williams, of the Rifles.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Cricket Match between Hampshire and Northamptonshire ended in a draw.

TENNIS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the Tennis Championship, Mr. Jay Gould beat Eustace Miley 3 sets to 2.

UNREST IN INDIA.

SEDITION IN RAWALPINDI.

Attempt to Kill a White Child.

BAIL REFUSED RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RAWALPINDI, 12 NOON MAY 4.

The pleaders were charged under a series of Sections—123 (a) 436 and, report says, 409, inciting to create a disturbance; arson and seditious speeches are included. Bail for two lakhs has been offered and the Lahore Supreme Court is being applied to re release: the matter is pending. The Deputy Commissioner here refused bail.

A Babu from Lahore who come to preach sedition and was warned at the station, promptly returned.

Further information shows that the accused were called upon, without summons, to explain their speeches at the recent gathering, by the Deputy Commissioner on Thursday, when a crowd surrounded the Court and prevented a hearing. The Deputy Commissioner then ordered an adjournment and accordingly on their way back all the damage previously was done and the assaults on Transport Non-Commissioned occurred.

Sergeant Newman of the S. and T. department charged a gang of rioters who stoned him.

Mr. Osborne, District Judge, had his bungalow partly burned and furniture and papers destroyed. The Deputy Commissioner's garden and one room was damaged. The 36th Sikhs sent one Company at the double when the crowd dispersed. This splendid corps furnished all the important guards, Court, Treasury and Civil Officers' houses. The openly hostile conduct of the Baboos in the Military Accounts Offices deserves enquiry by Departmental officials and the Military Authorities have so far taken no steps, but are anticipated to od so.

The report adds that the Barrister who came here to defend the accused was put in jail.

Also that a part of the crowd yesterday was on the point of killing a small white child in Jamasjee's yard but the "kansamah" ran out and saved its life. It showed how useless this step was for the cause of "liberty" or "no taxation." The Royal Irish heard this and nearly came down the city in a body. It is needless to state what awful results there would have been had the child been killed.

The Pleaders pleaded privilege as to speaking at meetings in a free country, &c. The City is quiet now.

The artillery, however, are kept ready for emergency.

The Irish Rifles are marching to Murree now.

TWO PLEADERS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
RAWALPINDI, MAY 3.

When the mob left the District Magistrate's Court yesterday it broke into the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioner's house, smashed flower pots and damaged the garden, increasing in numbers as it advanced towards the city. The mob assaulted Europeans whom theo met *en route*, pelting them with sticks and stones.

Boota Singa's workshops were damaged. Two motors and a shed belonging to the Motor Company were wrecked. Part of the Free Library in the city was burnt.

Missionaries suffered the most. Their houses were looted and set on fire. Benches in the church were burnt and the Mission school was set on fire.

On arrival of the troops the rioters dispersed.

No lives were lost.

Arrests include five members of the local Bar.

The conduct of the troops and police was splendid.

The bazaar in the cantonments did not join in the riot.

No further trouble is anticipated, there being a general feeling of regret at the occurrence.

Five members of the local Bar have been arrested at Rawalpindi in connection with the riot which took place at that station on Thursday when damage was done to several private houses, shops and the Mission Church.

The charges are those of rioting and arson, Magistrate refusing bail. An application was made to-day to the Punjab Chief Court.

SEDITIOUS POSTERS.

Circulated by the "Bande Mataram,"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The *Bande Mataram* this morning circulated a contents bill as follows:—Unrest in Culcutta; Secret Mahomedan Meeting; Punjab Government gone mad; Lala Hansraj arrested; Leading Barristers in prison; Military ready for firing; Rawalpindi outbreak. Hindus Sikhs and Mahomedans Join; Insolent Magistrate; Another prosecution for sedition; A dozen Sikhs against enormous oddos; Volunteers save Mymensingh Official; Repression of Swadeshi settled at Jamalpur.

These bills, printed in English, created crowds in various streets, causing temporary obstruction. The police seized two of the bills and they were placed before the Commisioner of Police.

Enquiries will be made and it is understud that the bills, with comments, will be sent to Government for consideration.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY IN LAHORE.

Attempted Riot Suppressed by Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 4.

Notwithstanding striot orders issued by the police on Thursday, prohibiting unlawful assemblies in Lahore, certain disaffected Hindus convined a large meeting on Friday evening outside the Shahalmi Gate and after delivering seditious speeches and abusing and reviling the Mahomedans for not joining them in agitation, they formed themselves, after dark, into a procession shouting *Bande Materam* and *Jit singh Ji Ke Jai*.

They attempted to enter the Civil Station presumably with the object of creating another disturbance, and as this move was plainly inimical to public peace, Chawdhri Rahmat Ullah Khan and Rai Sahib Lala Ganga Ram, Inspectors of the City and Anarkali Police called upon the leaders to disperse, intimating that under no circumstances would they be allowed to enter the Civil Station. This adjuration was insolently ignored, as the police were in small numbers, and the march of the agitators continued. The Inspectors were thus obliged to send for reinforcement, and the prompt arrival of mounted police which is kept in reserve to meet emergencies came quickly upon the scene and the procession of agitators was then dispersed in a few minutes.

The steadiness shown by the police and their Native Officers under European direction was admirable.

In the meantime the Mahomedans of the suburbs of Mozang, as well as others from two big wards in the City, sent their representatives to the Police Inspectors to announce that they were ready and willing to assist them in keeping the peace, which offer was thankfully declined.

THE TROUBLE IN THE NEW PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

The *Bengalee* in a leader to-day, asks all self-respecting Hindus to boycott the *Englishman* as a protest against its persistent vilification of Hindus in connection with the prevailing unrest in Eastern Bengal.

The same paper cordially welcomes the movement for the establishment of a *kharas* for the exercise in *lathi* play in every town and village in Bengal, as for self-defence nothing is half so effective as the primitive *lathi* where people are disarmed.

Under the head *Obiter Dicta* this same paper publishes a virulent attack on the Hon'ble Mr. Hare, the Lieutenant Governor of the new province, comparing his policy to that of Pobiedonostseff's and Plehves and blaming him for egging on Mahomedans to acts of organised lawlessness. No provincial ruler, it says, has as yet succeeded so well as His Honor of Schillong in bringing the British administration and British reputation for fair play and even-handed justice into absolute contempt.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

Cafe Chantant at Frere Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 4.

His Excellency the Governor brought us fine weather with him when he arrived, and it is, we hope, settled in now for the rest of the season, but a week of bright sunshine and cloudless skies has raised the temperature considerably, and for the last few days it has been quite unpleasantly warm in the middle of the day. His Excellency the Commodore, and Sir George Warrender and staff arrived by motor-car from Wathar and are staying at Government House for a week or ten days, and they doubtless appreciate our fine climate here after that of the Persian Gulf.

The Golf Links are more frequented than usual at present—though they are always popular—on account of a competition that is now being held: two prizes each are given for ladies and men for the best eighteen holes under handicap played between May 1st and 6th, and as entries are unlimited, (at annas eight a card) every one has an incentive to go in and do just one more round a little better than the last one, and no one is out of the running till competition is closed.

Another daily event is the American Badminton Tournament by couples, a lady and a man on each side, matches in which are being played off every evening and causing great interest. A very successful Cafe Chantant was held on Wednesday evening in the Frere Hall in aid of the Satara Leper Asylum Fund, which brought in nearly five hundred rupees, a result which must be very gratifying to those who organised the entertainment and so generously gave their services to make it the success it was. The Hall and stage were tastefully decorated with fuchsias, ferns and ivy, under the supervision of Mrs. Arthur, and the body of the hall was filled with little tables and chairs.

Among those present were His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Warrender, Sir Archibald Hunter, the Bishop of Bombay, The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and Sir Steyning and Lady Edgerley and all Mahableshwar. As all officers present were in uniform, the Hall was a very gay scene with smart frocks and scarlet coats, and was quite full; there were none of those gaping blanks in the audience which are so dismal and disconcerting to the performers. The crowded room got rather warm in spite of the fact that some of the windows were open, but when they were all open the room got quite cool and no one left till God Save the King was played shortly before midnight. The ladies who so kindly gave their services as waitresses were Mrs. Murphy and the Misses Forbes, Prothero, Willis, Alexander, Shuttleworth and Doderet. They were all dressed alike, with charming effect in white muslin dresses with pink boots and sashes and wore pretty lace caps tied with pink ribbons. They seemed to be kept very busy all the evening, and the pink satin bags they carried soon began to overflow with rupees and, of course, "chits."

The programme, for the front page of which Professor O. V. Muller designed a very effective picture of the old Fort at Pertabgarh, was as follows:—

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo...	.....	Lady Edgerley
Song	.....	Mrs. Roper
Violin Solo	Cavatina.....	Mrs. Ward
Song	An Old Garden...	Mrs. Searle
Recitation.....	.....	Miss Doderet

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo	.....	The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, I. C. S.
Song.....	Hybrias the Cretan...	Mr. Foster
Song.....	Beauty's Eyes.....	Mrs. Searle
Violin Duet...	Marche Militaire	...Mr. Burton and Miss Doderet
Song.....	Tom Brown Squire.	Mr. A. B. Clarke.
Violin Solo...	.....	Mrs. Ward
Song with Chorus.....	"The Yeomen of England"...	Mr. Arthur, I.C.S,

God Save the King.

Lady Edgerley's pianoforte Solo was beautifully rendered, and the only fault one could find with it was its shortness, and we should have liked to hear more of her playing. It was very disappointing that Mrs. Roper did not give us an encore, and it was a pity that she did not sing later in the evening when the audience had settled down, as it is not often one hear's a voice like hers in India, and her song was exquisitely sung, and Lady Edgerley's accompaniment must have been a pleasure to sing to.

Mrs. Ward's two violin solos (accompanied by Mrs. Roper) were among the best items of the evening and her finished playing was very much appreciated by all lovers of music in the room. The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie accompanied Mrs. Searle's songs for which both received well-earned encores, and Mrs. Ward played the violin obligato to her second song which was that old favourite "Beauty's Eyes."

Miss Doderet's recitation was very prettily given and every word could be heard to the end of the Hall which is not always the case.

After the interval, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie opened the second part of the programme and played with his usual skill and finish. During this the breeze through the open windows blew the decorations off the mantelpiece at the end of the room and caused a momentary interruption, which fortunately did not disturb Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

Mrs. Burton and Miss Doderet's duet was very pretty. Mr. Foster and Mr. Clarke both deservedly got encores for their songs.

The programme was brought to a close by Mr. Arthur's song which went with a rare swing and the chorus, sung by the ladies who acted as waitresses, was taken up by a large part of the audience. Altogether it was as good an entertainment as one could find anywhere and from the enthusiastic way in which everything was received it was clear that the audience fully appreciated the talent of the performers. A word of praise is due to the accompanists, (Lady Edgerley, Mrs. Roper, and the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie); their part is usually a difficult one and the singers must have been very pleased to have the services of such accomplished musicians.

Major Burnett's "At Home" at the Badminton Court, on Thursday morning, was not so well attended as these cheery gatherings usually are, owing to the late hours kept up at the Cafe Chantant the previous evening which made many people who would otherwise have gone, disinclined for much exertion the next morning.

This afternoon His Excellency the Governor is giving a Garden Party at Government House, and in consequence the picnic arranged by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie at Elphinstone Point has had to be postponed till the 15th.

There has been no polo this year in consequence of the scarcity of players here, and the Sky Races which were to have been held on the 9th and 11th have been abandoned owing to lack of entries, which seems a very great pity.

CHURCH TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Sympathy of Calcutta Catholics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A public meeting of the Catholics of Calcutta was held this evening in the grounds of St. Xavier's College, under the presidency of Archbishop Muelman, to express sympathy with Pope Pius X and the Calcutta brethren in France, in connection with the religious crisis there. Over 1,500 Catholics were present at the meeting and adopted two resolutions, in the first of which they professed sentiments of unalterable loyalty and devotion to the Holy See and sympathising with him in his anxieties and troubles during the present religious crisis in France. In the second resolution the meeting expressed their admiration of the splendid unanimity of the Bishops of the great French Hierarchy, of their unswerving loyalty to the authority of the Church and of their cheerful sacrifice of temporal advantage and earthly possessions for conscience sake; and pledged themselves by their prayers and other means at their disposal to afford all the consolation and support in their power to the Church in France.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Constitutional Question Settled.

DISAPPROVAL OF DOWNING-STREET METHODS.

INDEPENDENT SECRETARIAT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)
LONDON, APRIL 21.

THE sittings of the Colonial Conference were resumed yesterday.

The question of the future constitution of the Conference was settled, after three days' discussion, by the adoption of the following resolution, which the President, Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved in substance after the debates on the Commonwealth, Cape, and New Zealand resolutions relative to the establishment of an Imperial Council had revealed the lines of a possible agreement:—

It will be of advantage to the Empire if a Conference, called "Imperial," is held every four years to discuss and consider questions of common interest between His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's self-governing dominions; the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to be ex officio president, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing dominions and the Secretary of State for the Colonies ex officio members, the last-named taking the chair in the absence of the president, and also arranging for the Conferences after consulting the respective Premiers; such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint to be also members of the Conference, it being understood that, except by the Conference's special permission, the discussions be conducted by not more than two representatives of each Government having only one vote.

That it is desirable to establish a system enabling the Governments represented to be kept informed between the Conferences regarding matters which have been, or may be, subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretariat staff, charged under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the duty of obtaining information for the Conference's use and also of attending to its resolutions and conducting its correspondence.

Should matters of importance arise between two or more Governments which cannot be postponed until the next Conference, or involving subjects of a minor character, or requiring detailed consideration, subsidiary Conferences may be held between the chosen representatives of the Governments concerned.

The President's resolution had preciously been considered by the Imperial Cabinet.

The official precis of the discussion which took place on the question revealed the fact that the tone of the debates was warm.

Mr. Deakin (Australia) explained that he desired the continuation of the present Conference under improved methods, systematised procedure, large information, greater efficiency, and increased dignity and prestige. It might be desirable that occasionally the secretariat shoul be instructed to make direct inquiries on matters of foreign policy closely touching the dependencies of the Empire. Although such occasions might be extremely rare yet they might be very vital.

The secretariat, Mr. Deakin thought, should preferably consist of men of colonial experience, and practically be appointed by the Conference. There were many reasons why it was desirable that the secretariat should be detached from the Colonel Office and transferred to the charge of the Prime Minister.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Canada) insisted that the secretariat ought to be covered by Ministerial responsibility, preferably by the Colonial Office.

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand) urged as a cardinal principle that the Conference should have no power to interfere with the present rights and powers of the self-governing countries. It was desirable that the autonomous colonies be placed in a different categgory from the Crown colonies.

The President said he was delighted with the discussion. Every word of the suggestions indicated a desire to increase the unity and strength of the Empire. It would be very difficult for him, however, to agree to the establishment of body with an independent status. Such a proposal might endanger the autonomy of all. The Colonial Office would do its best to provide for the continuity of the Conferences. Some reorganisation of that office was already under consideration.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the President intimated, raised no objection to the Prime Minister being designated the President of the Conference, but he was unable to agree to the secretariat being under the Prime Minister's control.

The President, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Joseph Ward and Mr. Louis Botha favoured a five-years interval between the Conference, and Mr. Deakin, Dr. L. S. Jameson, and Mr. F. R. Moor declared for a four-years term.

Eventually it was decided that the interval be four years.

Mr. Deakin suggested the desirableness of leaving it open for the Conference sometimes to appoint the senior Prime Minister of the Colonies to take the chair in the absence of the President.

The President and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colones, Mr. Winston Churchill, thought it preferable that a member of the British Government should preside.

The President contended that the secretariat staff should be part of the Colonial Office.

Mr. Deakin refered to the tendency of the Colonial Office to become imbued with principles of government very foreign to, and almost antagonistic to, the principles on which the self-governing colonies were conducted.

Sir Joseph Ward said he thought the autonomous dominions ought not to be placed on a par with Crown colonies.

The President stated he was prepared to accept Ministerial responsibility for the secretariat, and to endeavour to separate the departments at the Colonial Office so that there would be a distinct division between the old branch and the new one. He intended to entrust an officer of his department with the responsibility of the work of the Imperial Conference during the sittings and in the intervals.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

FURTHER OFFICIAL DETAILS.

THE DAVIS-SWETTENHAM INCIDENT.

A blue-book issued by the Colonial Office gives particulars of the dispute that occurred between Sir J. A. Swettenham, now ex-Governor of Jamaica, and Rear-Admiral Davis, of the United States navy, following upon the destruction of Kingston by earthquake and fire.

The official publication shows that the published copy of the letter which Sir J. A. Swettenham was reported to have sent to Rear-Admiral Davis, and which resulted in the withdrawal of the American warships that had been sent to the Jamaician capital to render assistance to the distressed citizens, was cabled to Sir J. A. Swettenham by the Colonial Office with a request that if it were correct he should withdraw it unreservedly and express regret for having written it, inasmuch as it was highly improper and unbecoming to address in such terms an officer of a friendly nation engaged on an errand of mercy.

Sir J. A. Swettenham, in reply, forwarded to Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the letter Rear-Admiral Davis had written to him and his own answer there to. The official documents showed that there were only slight inaccuracies in the published copies. In his communication to Lord Elgin, Sir J. A. Swettenham requested the Minister to forward to Rear-Admiral Davis the following message:—"At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I desire unreservedly to withdraw my letter to you, and to express my regret for having written it." At the same time Sir J. A. Swettenham sent to Lord Elgin his resignation of the Governorship of Jamaica.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

THE MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

The "Popolo Romano," a daily newspaper published at Rome, states that during the interview between King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel at Gaeta, an Italian seaport, last Thursday, the two Sovereigns discussed the question of the limitation of armaments.

IMPERIAL FINANCE.

THE BUDGET CRITICISED.

The "Times" and several other newspapers, commenting upon the Budget, strongly protest against the action of Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in transforming the income tax, without inquiry or warning, into a permanent tax upon which no further reduction may be expected.

The city holds the "Times" asserts, that the declared permanency of the shilling tax is certain to operate injuriously upon securities.

It is estimated that 913,000, persons will benefit by the reduction of the tax on earned income.

THE SUEVIC WRECK.

STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN.

At the Board of Trade inquiry, which was held yesterday, in connection with the wreck of the White Star, liner "Suevic" Captain Jones, the master of the ill-fated vessel, attributed the disaster to a baffling current off Lizard Head. He stated that on the night the "Suevic" ran on the Brandiee Rocks another steamer in the same locality was carried eleven miles off her course.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Mr. Elihu Root, American Secretary of State, addressing the American Society of International Law at Washington said that California was not compelled to provide education for foreigners, but if she did provide education for foreigners, but if she did provide it she must not discriminate against Japanese.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The town of Hoilo, in the Philippine Islands has been destroyed by fire, and 20,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

SWAZILAND.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO BARTER TERRITORY.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the Queen Regent of Swaziland is prepered to cede to the Transvaal, one-third of her country, comprising, an area of high mineral worth for a subsidy of £4,000 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAND LABOUR QUESTION.

It is stated at Lisbon that a Portuguese Charge d'Affaires will be appointed to the Transvaal to superintend the immigration of Zambesi natives engaged for work on the Rand mines.

THE HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE.

The Hamburg dockers, who have been out on strike for some time in consequence of a disagreement with the employers over the matter of night engagements, will resume work on Monday.

MORE TROUBLE IN GUATEMALA.

Ten Thousand Troops Concentrating.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

There is a renewal of the trouble in Guatemala and the outlook is serious. Ten thousand Mexican troops are concentrating on the Frontier.

THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

Government and the Randlords.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Transvaal Government has declared that, in the event of the Randlords closing the mines, they will take up the working of the mines themselves.

ANOTHER BILLIARD RECORD.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Reece has made the record break of 23,810 with anchor cannons. He then collapsed as a result of nervous strain.

THE JUBILEE HANDICAP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 4.

The following is the latest betting on the Jubilee Handicap.

3 to 1 Polar Star.

5 to 1 Velocity.

EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

Important Resolution on the Tapis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

The Government of India is about to issue an important Resolution regarding Schools and Colleges and their connection with political matters.

FIRE IN LUCKNOW BAZAAR.

Heroic Death of a Girl.

SIXTEEN HOUSES BURNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, MAY 4.

At a fire in the congested bazaar in the native quarter of Lucknow yesterday, sixteen houses were burned, and an old blind woman and her four-year old grand daughter were burned to death. The little child got out of the house all right but heroically went back to try and find her granny and having found her tried to drag her out when the house collapsed and both were burned under the falling debris.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

On Friday last a native mill hand in Calcutta hacked his young wife to death, as he did not wish her to go to her father's house, and then committed suicide by swallowing some irritant poison.

(For other Telegrams see page 6).

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

V.

THE fact is that the advisers of the Governor-General, being for the most part members of the Civil Service, refused to recognise these disloyal symptoms as overt acts of mutiny: they endeavoured to persuade Lord Canning that they were mere partial and local disturbances, which should be met rather with conciliation than with severity. In truth, they were unwilling to admit—even to themselves—that their own domination, extending over an hundred years, had completely failed in attaching even one section of the population to British rule. If they had previously been called upon to declare the class upon which they would most firmly rely in case of need, they would have named the Sepoy; they had pampered, petted, and indulged him until they thought they had made sure of him; they had, in their love of power, wrested the control over him from their military officers, by the encouragement of appeals from their decisions, and vested an overwhelming power in the Supreme Government themselves; they had witnessed his devotion to his officer when subordinated to him alone, and they imagined that the transfer of the subordination to themselves would have ensured the transfer of the devotion also. They knew that the sepoys were the mainstay of order throughout the country; that they represented the feelings of the entire population of Oudh, of Rehar, of Gwalior, of the Punjab, of Nagpore, and of Hyderabad; that so long as they were contented the people would remain passive, if not altogether satisfied. The sepoy, in fact, was their barometer: they were unwilling to believe the steady indication of a cyclone. They would not even admit to themselves that their house was founded upon sand, liable to be levelled to the ground by the first storm.

And it is certainly true that they had little other surety for the tranquillity of the country than the fidelity of the sepoy. Attached by education, training, and hereditary policy to the principle of the time "India for the Civil Service," they had steadily discouraged the settlement in the land of that other element which—in a crisis like that which, in spite of themselves, they felt approaching—might have formed a countervailing barrier to Mahomedan or Hindu rebellion. Had independent Europeans been encouraged to invest their capital in the land of India; had not the terrors of subjection to a Hindu or Mahomedan Magistracy—which fulminated in later years in the Ilbert Bill and other concessions that followed in its wake and has produced ills that are grappling with time and opportunity—been held over their heads to prevent such a catastrophe; had they been allowed the smallest exercise of political power, or had the way to that power been open to them, an independent body of landholders would have arisen, who would have formed the connecting link between the Government and the Natives, and also have been able, from their numbers and organisation, to have checked any outbreak on the part of the people of the country. But it was very evident that such a measure could not then have been accomplished without invading the exclusiveness of the Civil Service. Hence it was always (with the brilliant exception of Lord Metcalfe, who had thoroughly at heart the interests of India) systematically opposed by the members of that body. Their policy was to shut out independent Europeans from the country. To carry out this end they encouraged the trade in opium, whilst they neglected purposely the cultivation of cotton; they restricted as much as possible public enterprises which necessitated settling in the land.

True to this policy they, as stated above, affected to make light of the discontent in the Native Army and persuaded Lord Canning to view matters in the same light. The determination to disband the 34th was accordingly postponed, in the hope that affairs would settle down quietly, and that no further interference on the part of Government would be needed. In pursuance of this plan, the 84th were ordered to re-embark for Rangoon. In a few days they would have started and the long-wished-for opportunity would have been afforded to the mutineers, when, providentially, an event occurred at Lucknow which suddenly disturbed—although even that failed to rouse—the Government from their apathetic attitude.

At Lucknow, the capital of Oudh, the conduct of the native troops had been for some time past in the highest degree disorderly. Nightly meetings and consequent conflagrations had been of frequent occurrence. The city had always been the hot-bed of intrigue, and no efforts had been spared on the part of the agents of the King of Oudh to corrupt the native soldiery. On intelligence of the disbanding of the 19th Native Infantry reaching that city, the King's brother intimated to the native troops that, as they now saw the extent of the punishment awarded for mutiny, he was prepared to give service at a similar, or even an increased rate of pay, to all who might be discharged by the Company! The consequence was that the troops at that station were on the verge of open revolt.

Most fortunately for India, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Sir Henry Lawrence, was a man who would not suffer himself to be deterred by any consideration from acting with vigour and determination. He was, without doubt, the ablest man in India. It was he who had laid the foundation of that administration in the Punjab which had, in so short a period, developed the capacities of that great province. For Oudh he was the very best ruler that India could produce versed in civil matters. As a military man, he found himself suddenly called upon to check a rising mutiny, in which respect he performed marvels. Although the whole province of Oudh rose against him—a province larger than England—he, with a handful of Europeans (500 men) held Lucknow, the most disaffected city in India! He proved himself a real man, and it will be seen that his measures were successful because they were totally opposed to the ideas of those who influenced the administration of the Supreme Government of India.

Sir Henry Lawrence had not been an idle spectator of the movements amongst the troops at Lucknow, and he resolved to visit the first overt act of mutiny with condign punishment. An opportunity was not long wanting. On the 3rd of May, a letter from the 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry (formerly in the service of the ex-King) was intercepted and brought to him. That letter was addressed to the men of the 48th Regiment, and stated that they were "ready to obey the directions of our brothers of the 48th in the matter of the cartridges, and to resist either actively or passively." This letter was taken to a Brahmin sepoy of the 48th. He communicated its contents to a havildar, and the latter to a subadar. The three consulted over it, and resolved to bring the matter to the notice of the Commissioner, which was done.

About the same time Sir Henry received intimation that the 7th Irregular Infantry had proceeded to overt acts against their officers; and although none of them had been murdered, that result was more owing to their own courage than to the forbearance of the mutineers. The Adjutant, Lieutenant Mecham, owed his life pre-eminently to his presence of mind. Four mutineers entered his house on the afternoon of the 3rd, and told him to prepare for death adding, that personally they did not dislike him, but that he was a "Feringhee," and must die. Lieutenant Mecham was unarmed, while they were armed to the teeth. Resistance was hopeless. He at once made up his mind to meet his fate with dignity and resolution. As the mutineers paused to listen to what he had to say, he replied: "It is true I am unarmed, and you can kill me; but that will do you no good. You will not ultimately prevail in this mutiny. Another Adjutant will be appointed in my place, and you will be subjected to the same treatment you have received from me." These words delivered with coolness, without change of countenance or the movement of a muscle, seemed to strike the mutineers. They turned and left the house, leaving their Adjutant uninjured!

Tidings of these mutinous acts reached Sir Henry Lawrence on the evening of the 3rd of May, 1857. Without a moment's delay, he ordered out Her Majesty's 32nd Foot, the 13th, 48th, and 71st Native Infantry, the 7th Cavalry, and a Battery of eight guns, manned by Europeans, and proceeded at once to the lines of the mutineers, distant about seven miles. Darkness had set in before he arrived there; but so prompt had been his movements, that the 7th were completely taken by surprise. They were instantly ordered to form up in front of their lines. In the presence of a force so imposing, they had no resource but to obey. The Infantry and Cavalry were then formed on either side of them, the guns within grape distance in front. The 7th—completely cowed—awaited their doom. They were ordered to lay down their arms: they obeyed. At this moment the artillery portfires were lighted. A sudden panic seized them, with the cry, "Do not fire! do not fire!," and, mad with terror, they rushed frantically away, cowed into repentance. The ringleaders and most of their

probability, that night or the following would have seen all Lucknow in revolt. It is true that the troops did eventually revolt, but that they gave Sir Henry Lawrence nearly a month to prepare himself, and he proved that he was not the man at such a crisis to waste even an hour. When the revolt which had long been foreseen did come, every preparation which it was possible for human foresight to devise had been made. The consequence was that the mutineers were baffled. Sir Henry kept Lucknow though the whole of Oudh, almost the whole of India, was in arms against him. Had the revolt of the 30th of May occurred on the 3rd there could have been but one result—our European troops would have been surprised, and every European resident murdered.

On the 4th of May the electric telegraph conveyed to the Supreme Government of India at once the account of the mutiny at Lucknow and of its suppression. A new book was in that act opened for Lord Canning's perusal, and he profited by it. The conduct of the men of the 34th at Barrackpore had been characterised by a sullen doggedness which could not be misconstrued: they were evidently watching their opportunity. When called upon to name the men of the guard who had attacked Lieutenant Baugh and the Sergeant-Major, they had steadily refused. Their officers—with one, or, perhaps, two exceptions—had declared before a Court of Inquiry that they had lost all confidence in their men. Some, unconnected with the regiment, attributed their conduct to the ill-judged zeal for proselytism evinced by their commanding officer, Colonel Wheeler; but this, although it may have acted as an additional item in the balance against us, was scarcely the main cause of their ill-feeling. They were, in fact, thoroughly corrupted—more influenced even by the agents of the King of Oudh than by fears for their religion. A bad feeling at this time prevailed amongst all the regiments at Barrackpore. A Jemadar of the 70th had been caught in the lines urging his men to revolt. He was tried and sentenced by a Court, composed of native officers like himself, to simple dismissal. This sentence was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India. To the Jemadar himself it was no punishment at all. He owed four hundred rupees; and this dismissal eased him at once of his commission and his debt. But the effect upon the sepoys was indescribable. 'This,' they said, "is the only punishment for mutiny! They are afraid of us—we can do what we like."

There can be no doubt that the men of the 34th and of other regiments at Barrackpore only waited the departure of the 48th Foot from Chinsurah. They knew that that regiment had come up from Burmah, lightly equipped, and that it would in all probability return there the soon: the rumour of their immediate departure was prevalent amongst them They therefore waited, and would have waited with good purpose, but for the providential occurrence of the mutiny of the 7th Irregular Infantry at Lucknow.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURT PLEADERS.

Snub from the High Court Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Calcutta High Court Judges have given the Pleaders of the Local Police Court (mostly Bengalees) a severe telling off in answer to a letter of grievances addressed to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and on which their views were asked. The Judges describe the letter as showing a lamentable want of prudence on the part of the Pleaders who, instead of writing, should have cited specific instance where any rule made by the Magistrate was unnecessary and unfair.

As to the interviewing of prisoners in the lock-up, that was a matter for the Chief Presidency Magistrate to deal with.

Another ground of complaint that only certain Honorary Magistrates are invited to try police cases—the Judges are of opinion that the complaint is one which does not concern Pleaders at all, and that it is impertinent and should be promptly checked.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Claim against Mr. Maurice Bandmann.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Mr. Henry Dallas, an actor, filed a suit in the Calcutta High Court to-day against Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann, claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for alleged defamation said to be contained in a plaint in the suit recently instituted by Mr. Bandmann against Dallas for winding up of partnership and taking of partnership—a letter annexed as an exhibit to the plaint.

The suit was admitted.

THE ANNANDALE CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

A meeting of the members of the Annandale Club was also held in the Theatre. The accounts were presented and passed and the following were appointed:—

The General Committee of the ensuing season.—Patron His Excellency the Viceroy; Vice Patrons.—His Honour the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander in-Chief in India, Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards K.C., the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A., the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson Kt., C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon'ble J. F. Finlay C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C., V.O., C.B., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. E. Ducane Smithe, M.I.C.E., Lieutenant-Colonel I.R. Dunlop Smith C.I.E., Colonel J.S. Cowans M.V.O., Colonel C.P. Triscott, D.S.O., Major M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., Mr. H.F. Howard, I.C.S., Mr. A.M. Ker, Honorary Secretary. Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Assistant Secretary, Captain J. Mackenzie.

Sub-committees:—

Races.—Lieutenant General Sir Beauchamp Duff K.C.V.O. C.B., C.I.E., Colonel C. De. C. Hamilton C.B., Col. J. W. A. Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Broome., Mr G. B. H. Fell, I.C.S., Captain H. W. Holden, Honorary Secretary

Polo.—Colonel W. R. Birdwood, Major G. P. T. Fielding, D.S.O., Captain N. J.C. Livingstone Learmouth, Honorary Secretary.

Horse Show.—Major General H. M. P. Hawkes, C.B., Colonel J. W. A. Morgan, Captain W. F. Shore, A.V.D. Hony., Secretary.

Gymkhana—Col A. G. De C. Hamilton, C.B., Captain Lord Fraincis Scott, Captain J. Mackenzie, Hony Secy.

Tennis—Surgeon Lieutenant Col. W. R. Crooke Lawless,

Cricket,—Major Eustace Crawley.

Football—Capt. G. Walton.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The following are the Kolar gold Field Returns for April:—

Nundydroog—6,900 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,210 ozs of gold, and 7,020 tons tailings cyanided 806 ozs, making a total yield of 6,016 ozs, as compared and 6,146 ozs for March and 5,836 ozs for February.

Mysore—16,300 tons of ore crushed yielded 15,464 ozs of gold, and 12,875 tons tailings cyanided 1,774 ozs, making a total yield of 17,238 ozs, as compared with 17,876 ozs for March and 16,122 ozs for February.

Champion Reef—15,040 tons of ore crushed yielded 8,503 ozs of gold, and 21,312 tons of tailings cyanided 2,134 ozs, making a total yield of 10,637 ozs as compared with 10,607 ozs for March and 10,236 ozs for February.

Ooregum—10,253 tons of ore crushed yielded 4,641 ozs of gold, and 7,859 tons of slimes and tailings cyanided 991 ozs, making a total yield of 5,632 ozs, as compared with 5,642 ozs for March and 5,584 ozs for February.

Coromandel—1,680 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 151 ozs of gold, compared with 132 ozs for March and 157 ozs for February.

Balaghat—1,550 tons of ore crushed yielded 2,731 ozs of gold, and 4,004 tons of tailings cyanided 383 ozs, making a total yield of 3,105 ozs of ore, as compared with 3,133 ozs for March and 3,074 ozs for February.

PRESENT UNREST IN INDIA.

Anglo-Indian Opinion.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

There is a slight commotion in Calcutta owing to a Vernacular papers having published an announcement that "Calcutta is to be sacked by Mahomedans" immediately on the arrival of the Nawab of Dacca.

Anglo-Indian opinion, generally here, having regard to the recent disturbances in Eastern Bengal and the later one in Rawalpindi, is that Government intervention of a very drastic nature is imperative and that some curb should be placed on the Native Press and on itenerating political propagandists.

The tension in the direction of Mymensingh has not lessened as native papers here contain reports of fresh looting in other places and of inflammatory Mahomedan notices being circulated.

At the Conference held yesterday of Hindus and Mahomedans in the British Indian Association rooms, in connection with the unrest now prevailing in Eastern Bengal, Government aid was rejected but it was resolved to form a Committee to bring about amity between the two sections of the community and to secure a correct version of the origin and growth of these disturbances, to prevent official misrepresentation.

MAHOMEDAN INFLAMMATORY PAMPHLET.

Disquietude in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

The *Bangalee* to-day published the full text in the vernacular of a red pamphlet which two Dacca Mahomedans, who lately visited Madaripur, are alleged to have distributed among the local Mahomedans. It is a lengthy document couched in the most inflammatory terms, bidding all Mahomedans to cut off all connection with Hindus who are described as being the sole cause of the present degraded condition of the Mahomedan community. It purports to be issued under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Mufidul Islam of Mymensingh and under the editorship of Ibrahim Khan. It is needless to say that in spite of official assurances, the recent events in Rawalpindi, Lahore and Jamalpur, and rumours of rioting here in Calcutta, the residents are much agitated and waiting for some authoritive assurance from the Government of India.

PRIVATE NEWS FROM RAWALPINDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 5.

Private letters received from Rawalpindi state that some of the taunts levelled at Europeans, by rioters there, were that the Mahratta power would soon again rule over Hindustan: that Europeans and Mahomedans would be swept off the face of the country or be reduced to slavery; that Mr. Gokhale would be proclaimed Emperor of Hindustan and Mr. Surendrenath Bannerjee, Governor of United Bengal; that vile threats were used as to the fate in store for European women and that the storm, already brewing, will soon burst and overwhelm British rule in India.

Europeans in civil life are buying up revolvers and fire-arms. The prompt action of the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi in arresting the ring-leaders of seditious agitation, all men of position, is highly commended; but whether it will meet with the approval of a supine Viceroy or of Mr. Morley, is doubtful. The general opinion in high circles is that the situation demands disaffected areas being placed under martial law, with Lord Kitchener to direct the administration, and civil Government in such centres to be suspended, and all seditious newspapers suppressed.

THE GAEKWAR IN MYSORE.

Visit to Sivasamudram Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 5.

The Gaekwar of Baroda arrived by train this morning, and was accorded a State reception. The Maharani accompanies His Highness. The usual salute was fired and escort provided. Their Highnesses were accommodated at the Bangalore Palace, and every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the State's distinguished guests.

His Highness the Gaekwar did not reach Sivasamudram yesterday. His Highness was indisposed at Maddur and remained there and proceeds to-morrow. A corresponding change will be necessitated in the programme of the visit to the Kolar Gold Fields.

MAHARANIS VISIT TO MR. PAUL'S FRUIT GARDENS.

Yesterday, at 4 p.m., the Gaekwar intended visiting Mr. Paul's vinery and orchard where Australian experience is being applied to cultivation of Indian fruits. His Highness was, however, slightly indisposed, but his Private Secretary conveyed the Maharani's desire to visit the garden. About 5 30 Her Highness arrived. All men were excluded from the grounds and Mr. Paul accompanied by Her Highness and friends showing the orange avenue, the main avenue called the Maharaja avenue, some small orange trees planted by the Maharaja of Mysore last November and the grape vines planted by the same. The Maharani was greatly interested and expressed her desire to patronise the vineyard when the fruit is in season. Her Highness stayed for about twenty minutes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 4.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda arrived here this morning from Poona and was received in State. The Dewan of Mysore and the Chief Officials of the State were present on the platform to receive their Highnesses. A Guard of Honour of the Bar Infantry paid the usual honours to His Highness who was driven to the Mysore Maharaja's Palace in Bangalore with a full escort of the Mysore Imperial Lancers, the Palace Battery firing a salute of 21 guns. The Maharani accompanied by His Highness the Gaekwar who visits places of interest in Bangalore to-day leaving for Sivasamudram to-night to inspect the Cauvery Electric Power works returns to Bangalore on Sunday night and goes to the Kolar Gold Field on Monday leaving for Cotacamund the same evening.

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

Summary of Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The correspondence between the Central Provinces Administration and the Government of India regarding improvement of cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces has been issued. The measures proposed were to obtain good Jari seed and to get cultivators, especially for production of seed.

The results may be summed up as follows:—

(1). From supplying Bani seed.—Nil.

(2). From supplying Jari seed obtained from Raghoba patel.—No clear and definite results can be gathered. Generally speaking, the people do not admit any remarkable superiority.

(3). From supplying Jari obtained from the Manager, Empress Mills.—This is under enquiry. Results have not been reported.

(4). The seed farms have attracted a good deal of attention, and it appears that the seed was appreciated, but it was only sown this year and full results are not yet available. Several gentlemen have applied for the services of an Agricultural Assistant in order to start seed farms on the same lines.

A POINT OF PROCEDURE.

Validity of a Decree Passed on Sunday Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

In the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Griffin was called upon to decide an interesting and novel question in the very first case that was argued before him. The question was whether any judicial work done on a Sunday was absolutely void and of no effect. The Munsif of Allahabad went for local inspection on Sunday, the 18th of June 1905, and while out on the spot he drew up a *rukkar* embodying terms of a compromise entered into between parties and passed a decree in accordance therewith. One of the parties appealed against the decree of the Munsif to the District Judge of Allahabad on the ground that Sunday was a *dies non* and no Court of Justice in British India had any jurisdiction to do any judicial work on that day, and hence the decree passed on Sunday was void and must be discharged. The learned Judge, Mr. W. D. Burkitt, C. S., held that although the decree passed on a Sunday might be void, the decree in this case was based on a compromise which was lawful and it should not be disturbed.

Before Mr. Justice Griffin, it was argued for the appellant, that Sunday was to be distinguished from other holidays specified in the list preferred under the Bengal Civil Courts Act 1887, Section 15. On those holidays the functions of the Courts were suspended merely for convenience of lawyers, litigants and the officials of the Court and any act done on those days was not invalid, but Sunday stood on a different footting as was to be inferred from remarks of Edge, C. J., in the case reported in I. L. R. All. 366. It was argued that any judicial work done on Sunday was absolutely void and that no consent of parties could give it any validity. The contention on behalf of the Respondent was that the Munsif's proceeding was a mere irregularity which did not affect either the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court, and reliance was placed on the decision of Justice Norman where he held that a plaint presented on a Sunday was a valid plaint.

Mr. Justice Griffin repelled the contention and urged on behalf of the appellant and held that the Munsif's proceedings taken on Sunday were mere irregularities covered by Section 578 C. P. C.

Appeal was dismissed with costs.

TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTIONS WITH BURMA.

A Land Route Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The *Pioneer* discussing the frequent interruptions of telegraph with Burma last season and the proposals to lay a cable from Madras to Rangoon says that the authorities have set to work to see if they could find a less costly land route which would be reasonably safe from risk of interruption, and therefore scure improvement on the present times. This desired route can be secured, it is believed, by following the railways and military roads so far as that is possible and thus secure advantage of getting repairing parties rapidly to the spot to restore communication if any interruption should occur. The lines would follow the railway to Sara Ghat where until the bridge is built, it must cross the Ganges by cable. From there, still following the railways built on building it would go on to Gauhati where the Brahmaputra would be crossed by a Span. Further on, at Lumding it would leave the railway and skirt the military road to Kohima the headquarters of the Civil District, and from thence to Emphal (Manipur) where there is a Resident and Garrison. How far beyond this there is good road we cannot say but there are no particular obstacles to carrying the wires on beyond Manipur till they strike the Burma Railway somewhere about Wuntb, and so get linked up with Rangoon. The cost of clearing a wide track of jungle so as to prevent any risk of the wires being broken by a falling tree or even of making the road practicable for motors in Section between the Capital of Manipur and the nearest suitable spot on the Burma Railway—a distance, of not more than two hundred miles, would be a fraction of what it would cost to lay and maintan a sea cable between Madras and Rangoon.

THE AMIR'S TOUR THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

Letters from Kabul, dated 27th April, make no mention of the Amir making a start on his tour towards Kandahar and Herat. Trans-Frontier reports that His Majesty had left his Capital on the 16th ultimo would therefore seem to be incorrect.

AMIR'S ENVOY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan, the Amir's Envoy, accompanied by Subadar Khawaja Mohamed Khan, who carry letters from the Amir to the Viceroy, have reached Simla, and are staying with the Afghan Envoy at Boilianganj.

TEA DUTY REDUCTION AMENDMENT.

Government Defeat Averted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A special cablegram to the *Englishman* from London of 3rd instant, states that an analysis of the voting in the House of Commons on Tea Duty Reduction Amendment shows that had all the pledged members supported the amendment, the Government would have been defeated.

THE SARA GHAT BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

As an outcome of the Ganges Bridge Committee's Report whether or not a bridge over the Ganges will be built at any other spot, it is stated that the Sara Bridge project is practically certain to be carried through.

BURDWAN MINERS MEAT AND DRINK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A telegram from Burdwan, dated yesterday says that in accordance with orders passed by the Hindu Chairman of the Municipalitity, meat shops are still closed and the District Magistrate has consulted the leaders in a sympathetic spirit.

A total stoppage of water-supply is threatened. This needs explanation as Burdwan has a complete system of water-works.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Construction of Three Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of Presbyterian churches for Lucknow, Umballa and Peshawar Cantonments. All the three churches have been designed by Mr. Ransome, Consulting Architect to the Government of India, in the Byzantine style of Architecture,

BOMBAY MOTOR-CARS.

Growth of the Motor Industry.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

In a recent issue of his popular weekly newspaper Mr. T. P. O'Connor has summarised his impressions of India by expressing his "strong and poignant sense of the amount of change and movement which is going on in our great dependency." If the change and movement are so pronounced as to occupy the attention of an Irish scribe scribbling in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, what effect must the manifestation have upon the dwellers in this land, upon those who live in the central scene of the phenomenon, upon those who have watched the growth of the new life from its early stages? To those who are engaged in the various trades, industries and commercial enterprises in which the progression is chiefly accentuated, the advance will perhaps arouse few sentiments beyond the questions of pounds, shillings and pence, of profit and loss, of debentures, dividends, depreciations, dilapidations and discounts. To the diplomat, the historian, the philosopher and the journalist, however, the change and movement are of momentous import, for they imply that now, at last, the contact of the Western with the Eastern world is being actually and materially and unmistakably impressed upon the soil, upon the native people, upon their dispositions, their customs, their institutions and their methods, and that the ancient Oriental civilisation left behind by the Moghals is now, at length, being surely and forcibly replaced by the higher culture of the Occident.

The process has, of course, been slowly and imperceptibly in action for many years past. It is only to-day that the movement has become rapid, apparent and effective. The introduction of machinery was the first step in the march of progress. Then came the railways and the telegraphs. Afterwards the motor-cars. A popular painter once remarked that there was nothing which so lucidly explained the art of perspective as did the telegraph poles on a railway line. There is nothing, perhaps, which marks more decisively the progress of a nation. But the railways have probably had less influence upon the minds and temperaments of the Indian people than upon any other folks throughout the hemispheres, for our great trunk lines are very far apart and the lessons to be learnt from the mechanical arts have penetrated indiscernibly and indecisively into but a few corners of the land. There has been, in short, no such quickening of the intelligence, no such leap from bucolic apathy and ignorance into commercial enterprise and steady independence as speedily marked the introduction of the steam engine into Europe and America.

With the motor-car, however, there is a distinction with a difference, for our mechanical carriages are seen on all the roads of India, bearing lessons as to speed, industry, enterprise, progress, the training of man's intelligence, the application of man's natural attributes to the ends and purposes of his existence,—lessons which increase in potency when the sixteen horse-power Argyll, or the four cylinder De Dion, rips with the force of a hurricane past a procession of crawling ox-waggons or a tonga carrying a party of traders to market.

FIRST CAR IN INDIA.

It seems but yesterday that the first "pip pip" of the motor-car was heard in India. To be precise, it was in the year 1905—which is but yesterday—that the first Indian car was registered in Bombay. It was a twelve horse-power Orleans, belonging to Messrs N. Mehta and Company, of East Street, Poona. There are now no less than 702 motor-cars of various shapes, grades, makes and sizes, registered at the offices of the Bombay Police Commissioner, and, as the Presidency Town is the birth place of the industry in India, the figures are of interest, for they indicate the rapid growth and quick progress of the motor-car trade within the Empire. The last car to be registered was a fourteen horse-power Argyll owned by Mr. A. Turner Laing, and the registration took place on the eleventh day of the present month. During March eighteen new motors were imported and registered; in February there was a similar number, and in January fifteen. There were eighteen in December, thirty-four in November and twenty in October. Taking the smallest figure as a rough but fair average, therefore, our stock of Bombay motor-cars may be expected to increase by about 200 vehicles per annum, for there are some months in the year when the importation drops to a minimum. But there are indications in plenty, showing that the industry is on the up grade, and it is anticipated with confidence that the importation of cars will be even greater than our rough estimate. As a knowledge of their use and convenience spreads throughout the land, the demand will probably increase enormously, and with due apologies to Major Warren, of the Queen's, it may safely be presumed that the history of "The Motor Car in India" has yet to be written.

We have said that the first car to be registered in Bombay belonged to a Poona firm. This does not imply, of course, that Messrs. Mehta and Co. were the original importers. There were motor-cars in India five or six years ago. In the first two months of 1905 Mr. J. Sladen, of Malabar Hill, Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, of Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, and Mr. B. H. Hewett, of the Marine Lines, were frequently seen motoring in the Bombay streets, and they were quickly followed by Mr. H. E. M. Proctor, Dr. Popat Prabhuram, J. P., Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. S. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., the Hon. Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. E. J. Lee, and others. It is probable that to the Bombay Cycle Agency, now the Bombay Cycle and Motor Company, credit is due for the initial importation of a car for trading purposes, for they registered a ten horse-power De Dion in the early stages of the motor-car's career. It was Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company, however, who were the first to commence business in Bombay, on a large scale, as importers and experts. It is this firm, in fact, who claim with some show of reason the initial introduction of mechanical carriages into India, and it is certain that their exhibition at the Delhi Durbar was the first time that motor-cars collectively were displayed for sale. Until that occasion arose, indeed, there were few people at up-country stations who had ever seen one of the mysterious vehicles which then formed the chief topic of the bungalows, and when some of those weird machines were sent touring along the solitary roads they were converted in the native mind, we may be sure, into either gods or devils, it matters not which, while those of the high castes looked and wondered.

Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. are now, to all intents and purposes, the Bombay Motor Car Co. Limited, and the affairs of the firm are controlled by Mr. A. Turner Laing.

THE INAUGURATION OF PETROL.

The first petrol car seen in Bombay was a small Peugeot, imported by Mr. Arthur Hoare six years ago, and it would be interesting, now, to compare the parts of this machine with some well-known Chassis of to-day. An instructive commentary on the improvements made during recent years in car construction is provided by the steam car sold by Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., at the Delhi Durbar, for Rs. 13,000. It recently came back again, as a curiosity, into the possession of the Bombay Motor Car Company, and a would-be purchaser came forward a day or two ago with a magnificent offer of Rs. 100.

Messrs. Turner, Hoar and Co., were followed in their enterprise by the Western India Motor Company, the Bombay Cycle and Motor Company, Messrs Vachia Brothers, the Shri Motor Car Company, Mr. Proctor, on behalf of Messrs. Marks and Company, Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Company and by Messrs. Marshall and Harper, the latter being the last but not the least in the field. The Motor Company of Western India dates from January 31, 1905, Mr. H. H. Payne being the founder. It is Mr. C. Fennel of this firm, it will be remembered, who is now with the Amir as a motor expert. The Company have done a good deal to popularise the motor-car in India, and they are running a service of vehicles at popular fares from Poona to Mahabeleshwar and back, eleven Beauforts being engaged on the track.

The original Bombay motor-cars were either De Dions, Orleans and Conventry Humbers, or they were of a nondescript make. When the ball—or the wheel, to be correct—was set fairly rolling, the Dions had an easy advantage in point of numbers for some considerable time, until Mr. Sarakshe M. Farachand appeared on the scene with a Speedwell and thus broke the continuity of the De Dion record. Mr. Jehangir A. Vakil next introduced an Oldsmobile, and Mr. W. Roberts, of the Yacht Club Chambers, came forward with a Clement Bayard. Miss H. F. Petit, H. H. Sir Sultan M. Shah Aga Khan, Mr. T. B. Thanawalla, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Captain F. H. Elderton D.S.O., R.I.M., Dr. J. M. Tarachand and Mr. Hormasjee M. Cama were among the early converts to motoring, but as a rule the cars seen at the outset in Bombay were of the small variety, and it was not, generally speaking, until Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Co. introduced their twelve horse-power Darracq that patrons became more venturesome, and invested to any great extent in the large, powerful machines. Mr. H. Jehangirjee Hormasjee of Secunderabad was the first person of note to appear in a Beaufort, and Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, of the Chuckla Bazaar, led the way as regards the larger cars with a twenty horse-power Darracq.

The purchases of 1905 were marked by the acquisition of a very fine ten horse-power Humber by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., and a thirty-five horse-power Panhard by Mr. Perozeshah B. Petit. A fifteen horse-power Orleans was registered by Mr. N. N. Wadia, of Cumballa Hill, and similar machines came into the possession of Mr. C. I. R. Scovell, of Dharwar and Mr. Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy, of the Esplanade Road. A fifteen-twenty horse-power Darracq was purchased by Mr. R. K. Tarachand, Barrister-at-Law, and the Maharajah of Bikanir secured a twenty horse power Richard Brasier. The Fiats did not appear on the list until Mr. Mulraj Khatao bought his sixteen horse-power machine, and the importation of the most powerful motors of 1905 may be said to have concluded with Mr. A. Muirhead's Beeston Humber 20 h-p., Mr. C. Jasper Glidden's Napier, 24 h-p., the Maharajah of Tikarii's De Dietrich, 40 h. p., and Dr. A. H. Deane's Argyll, 16-20.

CARS OF TO-DAY.

Still referring to the valuable cars of large make, last year's record opened by Mr. Justice Davar's purchase of a 24-40 Fiat, followed by the acquisition of a thirty horse-power Darracq by the Chief of the Kagal State. Mr. Septimus E. Greaves secured a 16-20 Beeston and Mrs. N. N. Wadia purchased a fifteen horse-power De Dion. Mr. Damoder Ramji was seen later in an 18-22 Beaufort, a similar car being purchased by Mr. Henry A. H. Payne. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy acquired a twenty-four horse-power Wolseley, Mr. Damodar L. Khimji obtained a thirty horse-power Richard Brasier and Mrs. Christina Mabel Lloyd invested in a 30-40 Daimler. The most powerful cars of this year's importation have, so far, been the 30-40 Daimler of Sir Charles Cayzer, the 20 Mitchell of Mr. Claude Cotton, the 25-36 Brasier of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, and the 28-32 public service car and Beaufort of the Western India Motor Company. As regards mechanical vehicles for commercial purposes, the Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company of Dadar may be said to have led the way with their twenty horse-power motor lorry. The New York Export and Import Company followed this lead with their 26-30 Oldsmobile.

The De Dion car still holds its pride of place in public estimation, for there are 91 of these cars on the Bombay register. The Humber makes come next on the list, with 49 as their record, and after them there is the Darracq car, standing at 28 on the list. There are 19 Wolseleys, 15 Argylls, 18 Richard Brasiers, 12 Orleans, 6 Renaults, besides Napiers, Siddleys, Fiats, Daimlers, Panhards, Mercedes and Belsize cars in endless variety. Bombay is well off for motor-cars; at any rate, their numbers are steadily increasing, and the good work they perform and their influences and the lessons they teach will, in course of time, have an appreciable effect on the country at large.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

Sympathy with the Editor and Proprietor, "Punjabee."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

A large and influencial Sarvajanik Sabha public meeting under the presidency of Sardar Bala Saheb Natu was held on the 2nd of May, expressing heartfelt sympathy with the Editor and Proprietor of the *Punjabee*. The action of Government in undertaking such prosecutions against Indian editors was condemned, and it was declared that class hatred would rather be promoted by such prosecutions. It was resolved that the misleading Section 153 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code should either be repealed or radically amended.

A PLUCKY RESCUE.

Three Youths Saved from Drowning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

A correspondent writes from Seoni, Central Provinces, that during the swimming competition at that place a few days ago one of the competitors sank through exhaustion. Two other youths who went to his rescue got into difficulties, when the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. A. B. Chapman, plunged in without waiting to divest himself of his clothing and rescued all the three youths in a most plucky manner.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 16th March, amounted to Rs. 1,967, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 195. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 21,141, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 2,936.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th March, amounted to Rs. 6,257, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,902. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 57,183, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 8,465.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th March, amounted to Rs. 28,917, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 6,342. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 2,76,971, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 1,10,782.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The first prosecution has just taken place under the Prevention of Corruption Act, Daniel McLean, a clerk employed by Marsland and Clarke, of Manchester, having been summoned on two informations for "corrupting" George Webb, a carter in the service of E. F. Beattie (Lim.), carriers, of Manchester. The prosecution was instituted under the section of the Act which reads as follows:—

If any person corruptly gives or agrees to give or offers any gift or consideration to any agent as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do . . . any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business . . . he shall be guilty of misdemeanour.

The "corruption" occurred under the following circumstances:—Messrs. Beattie had hired out a van, horse and carman to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co., and when the carman was engaged in delivering goods for the company at the premises of Marsland & Clarke, McLean, a clerk of the last-named firm, gave the man threepence to take some of the same goods to a customer of Marsland & Clarke. He also asked the carman to call again for the purpose of delivering other goods to customers of his employers, for which service the carman received a shilling. On the second occasion a railway traffic inspector saw what was going on, and spoke to McLean about it. McLean then acknowledged that he had been "tipping" the carman.

It was contended for the defence that the practice of which complaint was made was a common one, that there was no "corruption" in handing over two or three bundles of goods to a carman under the circumstances set forth by the prosecution, and that, in fact, all that had actually occurred was that the carman had been tipped to perform a trifling service with the object of obliging the tipster's customers. In the result the case relating to the threepenny tip was not pressed, but as regards the second count the defendant was fined 20s. and ordinary costs, together with ten guineas extra costs.

Such a result may appear to be hard upon the defendant, but the practice in which the carman was engaged was certainly a typical instance of the abuses for the putting down of which the Act was passed. The railway company paid the carrier for the service of a man, a horse, and a van. They were obviously entitled to receive the full use of that for which they paid. Equally obviously, the time spent by the carman in conveying goods for a third party instead of those who had hired him was filched from the latter. And inasmuch as many of the practices of which the majority of us are guilty every day—tipping a railway-guard to reserve a good seat, feeing a waiter to secure special attendance, and suchlike—are fundamentally bribes to secure for ourselves that to which others have an equal right, are, in fact, predatory raids upon our fellow-men, morally corrupting to ourselves as well as to those whose minds we thus deliberately and selfishly debate, it follows that the Act, if logically and justly administered, is likely, *inter alia*, to destroy the competitive system, establish universal brotherhood, abolish most of the advantages now conferred by wealth, and generally bring about other small reforms that will land us well in sight of the Golden Age. There is, in fact only that little *if* between the Act and the Millennium.

IRON-MONGER.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 804·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 3,25,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	644	8	950
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	19,78,381	39,48,506	59,145	59,86,122
Total for 15 weeks	21,28,381	42,73,506	63,145	64,65,122
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,56,731	3,20,960	1,321	4,47,012
Per mile of Ry. do.	311	575	2	888
Total to corresponding date do.	20,42,450	41,03,104	39,777	61,85,331

Increase for the week .. Rs. 33,068
" to date ..... " 2,79,791

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 27,000	Rs.	Rs. 32,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	191	....	227
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	71,337	3,92,770	2,134	4,56,331
Total for 15 weeks	76,337	4,09,770	2,134	4,88,331
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,403	32,756	190	40,339
Per mile of Ry. do.	53	232	1	286
Total to corspg date do.	91,304	4,29,099	4,192	5,24,595

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 8,339
Do. date " " 36,264

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 179·3 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs.	Rs. 750
Or per mile of Railway	33	20	....	43
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	4,816	5,985	47	10,848
Total for 15 weeks	5,216	6,335	47	11,598
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	522	324	5	851
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	19	....	49
Total to corresponding date do.	7,007	5,396	93	12,396

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 101
" to date ..... " 1,798

ECZEMA FOR FOUR MONTHS

Baby Girl Suffered from Head to Foot —Would Beat Her Head—When Washed would Cry with Pain—Blood Ran Down Back—One Mass of Sores—Medical Men Useless.

CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECT A CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony

INSTALLATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SACHIN, MAY 4.

THE little State of Sachin has been *en fete* r the several days past, it being the occasion of the Installation of His Highness the Nawab. The people of Sachin are right glad at the prospect of having a ruler of their own kith and kin after the interragum of nearly 35 years during which the State has been administered by a long line of distinguished administrators. A comprehensive account of the Nawab Saheb's life was given by you at the time of his marriage with the only daughter of Nawab Saheb Nasrullah Khan, Bar-at-Law. I shall therefore not give you details of his life and training. Suffice it to say that he is excellently qualified for the responsible position and great honour which has been conferred upon him by the Government. He is a young man, full of energy and intelligence, well trained both as a soldier, for he belonged to the Imperial Cadet Corps, and as a statesman. He is, moreover, beloved of his people. This was proved by the manner in which his whole subjects turned out to welcome him back to Sachin for the Installation ceremony. His arrival was private, but as soon as the people came to know of it they congregated in large number outside the Palace to welcome him to Sachin for the Installation ceremony. The whole town of Sachin is profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and the people are trying their best to make the occasion worthy of the auspicious occasion. The people of Sachin sent the following telegram to H. h. the Governor :—

To His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Mahabaleswar, from the Nawab of Sachin.

While expressing my deep sense of gratitude on this most auspicious occasion in my life to your Excellency I respectfully acknowledge the kindness and considera tions shown me and my State during my long minority by His Majesty's Government; whose parental care and kindness have rarely me from childhood to manhood, and enabled me to finish a liberal education and to add much to my experience and knowledge of the world by two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps. I earnestly hope to earn the esteem of my Sovereign and his Government in India by my unwying loyalty to his person and State and by following the noble example set me by my forefathers, who were ever devoted to the British raj. I trust for the Almighty will give me strength to do my duty to my State and to my people. I thank your Excellency for the kindness you have shown me; and in conclusion again express my loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Government.

The Installation ceremony was performed by Mr. Scotson, I.C.S., Political Agent, Surat. He arrived yesterday from Amdabad at about 11 o'clock. He was received at the Sachin station by His Highness and State Officials. The Police Guard-of-Honour was present at the Station. A salute of 11 guns was fired when the Nawab Saheb and the Political Agent met. The Nawab Saheb garlanded Mr. Scotson and presented him with a bouquet. The compliment being returned by the Political Agent.

The Nawab and Political Agent then drove in State to the the Agency bungalow where the British Police Guard presented arms to His Highness as he alighted from his carriage. After a few minutes' conversation His Highness departed, accompanied by two British sowars in a form of procession.

THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

The Installation ceremony took place at a Durbar mandap to-day, especially erected for the occasion, it was beautifully decorated and was carpeted with rich brocades of gold and silver on the dias was placed the *gadi* covered with gold cloth. The Political Agent arrived at 4-30 p.m. under the escort of the State Police and was received by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and conducted to the State room in the Palace. As soon as all the guests were seated in the mandap the procession was formed headed by the Political Agent and his Highness and followed by the State Officials, relatives and other nobilities. A Guard of Honour was present and presented arms at their arrival at the mandap. The Political Agent and His Highness took their seats to the right and left of the *gadi*, respectively. Mr. Scotson then rose from his chair and delivered the following speech which was heard with great attention and punctuated with loud applause and cheers.

Nawab Saheb, Nobles and Gentlemen,—Before going on to address you upon the purpose, for which we have gathered here to-day. I should like to thank you all for the friendly sympathy, which has impelled you to brave all discomforts of heat and travel in order to join the young Nawab upon this auspicious occasion. Gratifying as the occasion must be to him, I am sure that it is rendered doubly so, by the fact now made evident by your attendance, that he has so many well-wishers at the beginning of his career as the Ruling Chief of Sachin. Lest my thanks seem mere empty words, and I stand convicted of recognising the trials you have already borne, only to add to them by indi ting upon you a long speech, I go on to the completion of that pleasing duty, for whi h I am here under the orders of Government. Nawab Saheb, your Installation to-day upon the *gadi* of your ancestors is the reward of your career as a student, as I doubt not, it has been the stimulus. But I would impress upon you the fact that the mere acquisition of power as such is an unworthy object of ambition in any man's life and much more so in the case of the Chief of an Indian State, who has such far-reaching powers for good or evil. The dignity of power comes not from its possession, but from the manner of its exercise. As the last of the line of the administrators of your State, who have striven for its good, and who have watched over your education and training, I would ask you on their behalf to order your life in such a way as not to disappoint the high expectations, which have been formed of you. Do this and I am sure that the Rule of Ibrahimkhan in Sachin will be remembered with gratitude by his people. The moral and material welfare of your subjects must be the great aim of your life. The provision of all the necessities and comforts of a civilised life for your people with a minimum of taxation are the objects to which all your energies and abilities should be devoted. You must not lose intolerant of advice. Remember that those who have lived longest in the world may, in general, be presumed to have the best knowledge of it, and that omniscience is given to few. You have been given a Dewan of your own choosing of whose ability and integrity, all Officers under whom he has served have formed the highest opinion. Trust him and be guided by him especially in these days of your youth and inexperience, and you will not fall into serious error.

Be merciful and considerate to all your servants not only from motives of kindness but also from motives of policy, for in that way alone will you obtain faithful and contented service. Lastly, remember that justice is holy and never from fear of inconvenience, disinclination to worry over a complicated problem or favouritism, hesitate to give justice to all who may seek it. At this moment an account of your stewardship is owing to you, for you are the first Ruling Chief of Sachin since 1673 and your State has been administered by British Officers for thirty-four years at the beginning of the Administration, state debts amounted to over three lakhs of rupees. These have been cleared off and you now have an invested balance of nearly five lks of rupees, in a lditio to the present cash balance and ornaments and jewels. Further than this, however, all the works of public utility, Dharmasalas, Dispensaries, Schools, Roads and Chowaras that exist to-day are the work of successive administrators. Your Summer Palace at Dumas now in course of erection has been made possible by the savings they have effected. Lastly, we trust that you as a Model Ruler of a Model State will be the best evidence we can produce, of a careful and successful administration. Your career at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, at the Mayo College and finally in the Imperial Cadet Corps encourages us to look forward to a continuance of our ideals and repetition of your success in the Government of Sachin. The past history of your family re ords its close connection with the British Power at Bombay for some considerable time in an offensive and defensive alliance. In the present as in the past I am sure that the British Government may always count upon your loyal support: though it may not be asked in the form of military aid. Times are changed and ignorance, disease and poverty are the enemies with whom the British Government in India has now to contend. In that campaign they may, I feel sure, count upon you family's traditional friendship and find Ibrahim Khan ready and willing to render what assistance he can. It is now my pleasing duty to give effect to the sanction of His Excellency the Governor to your Installation on the *gadi* and accordingly as Political Agent at Surat, I hereby declare that you, Nawab Najafalikhan alias Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahommed Yakut Khan Mutasrat Dawla Nasrut Jung Bahadur, shall be from to-day the Ruler of the Native State of Sachin entered as a State of the 2nd-class and shall exercise and enjoy all Civil, Criminal, Judicial, Executive and Revenue and other powers and privileges as are ordinarily exercised and enjoyed by 2nd-class States with the reservation that no non-Sachin subject may be tried for a capital offence without the permission of the Political Agent. You are entitled to a salute of 9 guns. As the Ruling Chief of Sachin, I must ask you to have always at heart the welfare of the other members of your family and provide for them in a manner becoming to their rank. Nawab Saheb, I wish you a long and prosperous career as the Ruling Chief of Sachin. Nobles and Gentlemen, I again thank you for your presence here to-day and for the patience with which you have heard me.

At the conclusion of the Speech the Political Agent lead the Nawab Saheb to the *gadi* installed him, handed over to him the keys of the Treasury and the seal amidst the booming of 9 guns, beating of drums and blowing of trumpets. The Khatita and Khilat from Government was then handed over to His Highness by Mr. Scotson amidst the Political Salute of 31 gold mohurs. Six men then followed to present the Political Agent with gold mohur each.

THE NAWAB'S SPEECH.

His Highness then rose amidst shouts of joy and gladness by the people and delivered the following reply, in a clear ringing voice. The portion relating to his promise to do his best for his people, the mention of unswerving loyalty to the person of the King Emperor was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Scotson, Kumars, Sahibzadas and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the honour you have done me by attending this most auspicious occasion in my life's history and you, Mr. Scotson, for having come to instal me on the *gadi* of my ancestors. Before proceeding I must express my gratitude to the British Government who have ever shown me kindness and have trained me up and watched over me, during my minority. During a long term of 35 years this State has been under British administration, during which many changes have been effected. Many improvements have been made in the State by successive administrators, who have also accumulated a considerable balance. Many works of public utility have been planned and carried out successfully to the great advantage and support of the State subjects. Of this long line of administrators I can well remember Messrs. Varley and Wales. Mr. Wales was ever ready to give me advice and a helping hand when needed. It was during Mr. Varley's term of office that I entered the Imperial Cadet Corps, which I left after two years Military training which did me more good than words can describe, entering as a boy, I left as a man, with an added experience and knowledge of the world. It was when Mr. Varley was administrator that I first entered upon the duties of State and it was with him and in his office at Surat that I gained my knowledge of administration details, and it was there that I came in contact with my people. I must say that Mr. Varley was ever ready to go out of his way to explain matters and to give me advice on things which were beyond my comprehension. It was with deep feelings of regret that I parted with him when he left for England. I must thank you, Mr. Scotson, for the kind words of advice which you have given me to-day, and which I perceive comes from a friend and one who during a short acquaintance has been ever ready with words of advice and a helping hand when needed. I appreciate your kindness and I shall ever remember our friendship when you were administrator and this auspicious day, when as Political Agent, you installed me on the *gadi* of my ancestors. I pray to the Almighty to give me strength to do my duty by my State and by my people, and to guard against the evil influence which ever beset a Ruler's path. For this I rely upon the confidence and the love of my people and of my officials more than upon my poor abilities. I am turning over a new leaf in the history of my life, I hope that this leaf may be inscribed with all that is good and best. I pray that I may leave behind me a name which future generations of my successors and subjects may ever remember as that of one who tried to do his best. To you my relatives and subjects I desire to convey assurance that I shall always be ready to listen to your troubles and to protect your interests and you may be sure that you and your interests will ever be my first consideration. Words cannot describe—gratitude—I feel towards the British Government who have managed my State so well and so ably during this long term of administration. The changes and the improvements have been many; and as long as it lies within my power, my sense of duty will ever lead me to follow the example which they have set. In taking the reins of administration I fully realise the responsibilities and the difficult task before me and I look to the Almighty for guidance and support. In conclusion I request you, Mr. Scotson, to respectfully convey my thanks to His Excellency the Governor for sending me the "Kelat and Kharita." I thank you again, Mr. Scotson and gentlemen, for your presence here to-day on this most auspicious occasion. I must express my undying, loyalty to the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor and to his State and like my forefathers my sword will ever be ready, together with the services of my subjects, and the resources of my State in time of need. I want you to join me in three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor.

A translation of Nawab Saheb's speech was then read by Peerzadah Motamiyah Saheb, A.D.C. to His Highness. The Political Agent was garlanded by the Nawab who in return presented to His Highness a beautiful garland and a boquet. The Band struck a bar of the National Anthem, the whole assembly standing. The Durbar then broke up.

Amongst those present were Prince Vijeysinghji of Palitana, with a retinue of 25 men, Nawabzada Ahmed Khan of Sachin, Mr. and Mrs. Scotson, Political Agent, Dr. Sydney Smith, Major Bennet, Mr. Bose, the Hon'ble Syed Zain Saheb, Sahebzada Syed Ali, Sahebzada Syed Jaffar Saheb, Syed A. Edroos, District Deputy Collector, Broach; Mr. Kitson, Assistant Political Agent, Mr. and Mrs. Breatty, Nawab of Bebila, Meer Murfar Hussain Khan, Meer Masum Ali Khan, Baxi Saheb of Surat; Mr. Standley, D. S. P., Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge, R. S. Rustomjee, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of Sachin, uncle and father-in-law of the Nawab Saheb was also present. On his arrival he was received by the Hon'ble Syed Zain Saheb and State Officials. There were numerous deputations from different Native States such as Bansda, Dharampore, Jamnagar, Palitana, &c. The Nawab Saheb received numerous presents from his friends and subjects.

The following telegram was sent to His Excellency the Governor, through the Political Agent by Highness the Nawab :—

We, the inhabitants of Sachin of all castes and creed heartily rejoice and sincerely welcome the accesion of Nawab Ibrahim Khan to the *gadi* of his illustrious ancestors. We also feel deeply indebted to the Government of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor for having trained and brought up Nawab Ibrahim Khan in a manner befitting of his rank and fitted him to discharge the responsibilities of his great post with credit. We are sincere in our devotion and loyalty to the Nawab and pray to the Almighty that all our best hopes in him may be fulfilled and that he may be long spared to rule over us. We also trust that the benign Government will continue to take the same kindly interest in him and his people that they have taken during the past 35 years of administration. We look upon this change of Government with pleasure, since we are confident of the Nawab's ability and sincerity of purpose. We repeat our gratitude to Government and sincerely welcome and congratulate the Nawab.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Major C. W. H. Symonds, Survey of India, has one year's leave from 20th instant.

Captain W. M. Coldstream, R. E., to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge of drawing offices.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird is confirmed as Assistant Military Accountant, and Lieutenant A. G. Murray is posted on probation to Military Accounts Department.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Change is notified in the post office rules to permit cross labels and postage stamps to be affixed to postcards.

Mr. F. Hannyngton, Officiating Post-Master General, United rovinces, has two months' leave Mr. E. R. Jardine to act.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander C. G. Sinclair receives a step of promotion in his grade and Lieutenant E. G. Mills and C. W. Shearme become Commanders.

DEWAN BAHADUR R. RAGUNATHA ROW writes :—"Facilities for pumping operations now existing are not sufficient. The use of machinery is not yet very prevalent for very good reasons, viz., want of skilled labour. To supply this want is not within the capacity of all and is not possible even for our moderately rich men. Either large Companies should be formed, or the existing Railway Companies, or the Government should give a start and encourage Technical Education and the establishment of Workshops in several centres. Until and unless this is done there is very little chance of schemes for pumping succeeding in India."

IN a recent lunacy matter in the Calcutta High Court it was necessary to have expert medical evidence. One I. M. S. Officer stipulated for a fee of Rs. 500 a day for attending Court and a fee of Rs. 80 each time he examined the alleged lunatic. This latter fee was, on representation, reduced to Rs 32. These charges seem to have regulated the fees paid to other medical witnesses in the case. One officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Dutt, was paid a fee of Rs. 500 to attend Court and give evidence; but as he was not required he was written to to return the fee paid him. He refunded, however, only Rs. 300. Colonel Harris, the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, who was the Officer who originally set the scale of fee charged, on a further representation made to him, reduced his fee for giving evidence to Rs. 300 a day. When the bill of costs came before the taxing Master to be taxed, he objected to these medical fees and some of the Counsels' fees as exorbitant, and his decision is now being questioned in the High Court.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

The Bombay yachting season of 1906-07 is over, sad to say, but the sadness is tempered by the happy recollections of real good sport and good fellowship which have been such a feature of it from the very beginning to the last day. It was very gratifying to the Sailing Committee to find that, on the last day of the season when a little slackness is often discernible, nearly every boat that has raced during the season was included in the entry. Eileen is already laid up and Meg was unfortunately an absentee while Valkyri had to scratch just before the race, otherwise the whole of the racing fleet came up to the mark and the day's racing was as keen and well contested as if it was the start of the season instead of the finish. Ignorant and foolish people are occasionally fond of expending a little cheap wit at the expense of the Bombay yachtsmen, but though the latter are unfortunately few in numbers, their quality more than makes up for the lack of quantity. The programme was a full one to do honour to the occasion and races for all four classes were arranged for.

The A Class were the first to get away, at 3-30. The start could not be called a good one even with the wildest stretch of the imagination. Shortly before the second gun, Sapphire and Melody had a bit of a scrimmage which ended in Melody getting well mixed up among the troop barges. Sapphire was apparently so gratified at scoring off Melody that she seemed to forget all about the time and was not even under full canvas when the gun went. Isca came cautiously down to the line with her head sails flapping and went over first with Turquoise on her weather and travelling much faster, but neither of the two made what one could call a brilliant job of it. Sapphire followed, breaking out everything as she came, while Melody brought up the rear after disentangling herself. It was a reach to Sunk Rock in a nice breeze and Melody was content with a full mainsail, while Sapphire and Isca sported jackyarders. Sapphire soon took the lead with Turquoise hanging on closely. Melody tried hard to pass Isca but the old ship was going great guns and would not be caught. The course had been very carefully thought out with the object of ensuring a beat under the conditions that had been prevailing during the week, but the wind took it into its head to change direction entirely on Saturday and the result was a plain sail all round the course. At the schooner, Sapphire was a minute and a half ahead of Turquoise. Melody had closed up a bit on Isca but the latter was still fifteen seconds to the good as they rounded and set running canvas for the stretch to North Karanja. Sapphire increased her lead on the run by a minute or perhaps a little less while Melody at last got past Isca. It was a broad reach to Sunk Rock and Sapphire could do nothing with the rest. She made another 15 seconds on Turquoise but that was all and on the last leg, which was another broad reach, Turquoise held her own. Both dropped Melody and Isca, but the latter was well inside her time all through, and won comfortably, after a pleasant sail through an unexciting race

There were five starters for the B Class as usual. The three Pixie class boats made a close thing of the start, Trixie crossing smartly at the leeward end of the line with Pixie nicely under her lee, Erin having a clear berth in the middle of the line. Mannikin and Sayonara were both some distance astern. On the reach to Tucker Beacon, the three leaders drew away from the other two. At the beacon, Trixie had to give Pixie room and after rounding the two harried each other, to the benefit of Erin, she coming up on their weather and scoring off them at North Karanja buoy, which she rounded first. Trixie cut out Pixie at the turn, while Sayonara was some distance astern and Mannikin last. The beat home was a pretty piece of work. Trixie was being sailed a little freer than the others and gradually worked into the lead but Mannikin was going the best of the lot and closing up rapidly. At the schooner, Trixie had half a minute lead of Erin, while Pixie and Mannikin were within half a minute of Erin. Sayonara was not going as well as might have been expected and had dropped astern. The second part of the course was over the same ground as the first, only the other way round—a most unfortunate arrangement as it happened, for it so fell out that the B and C Classes met at North Karanja buoy rounding it in opposite directions, a bad mistake on the part of the Sailing Committee. Running down to North Karanja, Erin and Pixie both closed on Trixie a little, but the former still had a clear lead at the buoy. As Trixie came down to the buoy to round it on the port tack, it unfortunately happened that Clutha arrived at the same point with the object of carrying out the same manœuvre in the opposite direction. Trixie should have grasped the situation and kept clear but did not do so, the result being that she was suddenly confronted with the alternative of ramming Clutha or jibing all standing. She chose the latter alternative promptly and executed the manœuvre at once, fouling the buoy in the process, and sadly hauled down her flag. Pixie and Erin had been indulging in luffing matches close down to the buoy and got thoroughly mixed up at the turn, both blossoming out into language and flags in the rigging. It was a short beat to Tucker Beacon and Erin got away from the others while Mannikin again closed on Pixie. It was a fetch in to the schooner and Erin drew away further while Pixie dropped Mannikin. Sayonara had made up a little but was still last. At the finish, Erin was able to save her time from both Mannikin and Sayonara while actually beating Pixie on her merits. Mannikin was second. In the small boat class there were seven starters, Jean making her re-appearance after a long absence. They were all pretty well in a bunch at the start but Lapwing had the advantage of the best berth at the lee end of the line. Jean began to travel very fast at once and drew ahead passing Lapwing close to the mark. Several boats got under the lee of the cruiser lying near, but Maud keeping out made up and came round in the thick of the press. It was a reach to Middle Ground buoy and all luffed up to windward of the Dufferin. Tomtit began to draw up a little but Jean was still leading at the buoy with Lapwing second. Soon after rounding Lapwing managed to pin Tomtit and repeating the operation once more on the way in, managed to keep ahead of her and, passing Jean, was the first round the schooner, Maud, grimly intent on beating Lapwing had improved her position and, with Coralie and Clutha, was close up. Midget had already dropped to the rear where she stayed till the end.

On the second run down to the South Troopship buoy, Tomtit closed up on Lapwing and ran through her lee just before the jibe round. She luffed to get to windward of the Dufferin but Lapwing bore away under her stern, noting that the wind had changed and that the Dufferin had swung. Maud followed Lapwing while the others went after Tomtit. When Tomtit and Lapwing met, the latter had closed up and was close on Tomtit's heels at Middle Ground. On the beat in, Tomtit worked away while Maud began to creep up on Lapwing. Clutha and Coralie were also close up while Jean was dropping astern with Midget.

On the run to North Karanja which formed the next part of the programme, Tomtit steadily increased her lead and reached the buoy a long way ahead. Lapwing kept ahead of Maud for most of the way but the latter put on a spurt and ran through Lapwing's weather without being stopped by a feeble luff on the part of the latter. Maud was clear ahead at the turn but was undecided and went wide of the mark. Lapwing took advantage of the opening and, jibing in a hurry, cut in and regained the lead. Clutha was the next round and, as before related, encountered Trixie at the buoy with unfortunate results for the latter. On the beat in, Lapwing went splendidly and slowly and surely drew away from Maud, also overhauling Tomtit. The race was, as far as Maud and Lapwing were concerned, much of the nature of a special match and the excitement on both boats was intense as they drew in to the schooner. Both were doing their level best and the slightest mistake on Lapwing a part would have let the watchful Maud up, but it was Lapwing's day out and she was giving nothing away though Maud managed to make up a bit towards the end. At the line, Lapwing was just over a minute behind Tomtit and less than a minute ahead of Maud. Clutha was the next to round, nearly three minutes later, and then came Coralie, with Midget in close attendance the latter having woken up and improved her poisiton a lot. Jean was last but not far out. On the handicap, Lapwing was eleven seconds ahead of Midget while the latter was half a minute ahead of Maud. Jean, Clutha, Coralie, and Tomtit were all within a minute of each other, the last race of the season thus producing an almost sensationally close finish.

The same four as last week started for the D Class handicap. Peewit was first over the line followed by the Swale. It was a reach up to Cross Island and a run to North Karanja buoy. Peewit, sailing like a book with coloured pictures, firmly kept the lead, apparently ignoring the fact that she was receiving a liberal time allowance form the Swin and Swale. The latter two and Invicta had a tremendous struggle all the way and rounded North Karanja buoy in a compact bunch. Peewit worked away steadily on the boat, being quite at home in the fresh breeze which should have suited the bigger boats well also. She won by three minutes without having to draw on her time's allowance. The beat in did not suit the Invicta and she dropped astern and outside her time. The Swale and Swin had as usual a splendid fight which ended in favour of the former by less than a minute.

Although Saturday was the official end of the season there are likely to be a good many boats afloat for some little time longer and it is more than likely that with the sporting spirit that is so strongly in evidence this season, it may be possible to get up a sweepstakes for next Saturday.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire ...	Scr	Capt. Muter and R H H Hopkins	3 30	5 9 50	1 39 50
Turquoise...	5 51	Mr F J Preston	3 30	5 13 50	1 37 59
Melody	10 43	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	5 23 47	1 43 5
Isca	21 27	Mr H Cleave ..	3 30	5 26 6	1 34 30

Course No Special = 11·71 miles—1st Prize won by Isca and Turquoise saves entrance Fee. Wind N N W Strength Moderate Time-limit—7 p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S.
Trixie	Scr	O D W Bamberger	3 40	Did not Finish	
Mannikin...	3 39	Officers R A	3 40	5 49 10½	2 6 31½
Erin	1 48	Mr R H Ireland	3 40	5 45 49	2 4 1
Sayonara...	3 32	Mr A Erickson and A L Whitell	3 40	5 50 48	2 7 16
Pixie	Scr	Mr E Y Watson...	3 40	5 47 32	2 7 32

Course : No Special = 10·7 miles—1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin. Wind N N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

T AND G CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-50 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ..	Scr	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth.	3 50	5 41 48	1 51 48
Lapwing ..	4 53	Capt R S J Gillespie R A	3 50	5 42 52	1 47 59
Maud	4 53	Officers R E	3 50	5 43 32½	1 48 39½
Midget ..	9 48	Officers R A	3 50	5 47 18	1 48 10
Coralie ..	6 17	Major N Kuby R E	3 50	5 47 39	1 51 22
Meg.....	Scr	Mr G H Byrne	3 50	Did not Start	
Jean	9 48	Mr A G H Maclean	3 50	5 50 48	1 51 0
Clutha	5 36	Mr J J Welch	3 50	5 46 11	1 51 35
Valkyrie ..	10 31	Mr H B Johnson		Scratched	

Course : No 2 reversed twice round followed by No 14 reversed—1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Midget, and Maud saves entrance Fee and Class Prize Tomtit. Wind N N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 4 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Swin	Scr	Serjant Major Giles R E.....	4 0	5 37 30	1 37 30
Swale...	Scr	Corporal Offord R E	4 0	5 26 50	1 26 50
Invicta ..	12 36	Sapper Benson R E	4 0	5 44 52	1 39 16
Peewit ..	6 8	Mr F V Evans and D Fraser	4 0	5 23 50	1 17 22

Course No 17 = 6·3 miles—1st Prize won by Peewit. Wind N N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

FIRST SIMLA GYMKHANA.

Winners in the Six Events.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The first Simla Gymkhana held this afternoon was preceded by a lunch given by the Viceregal Staff at which the Viceroy, Lady Violet Elliot and about 150 guests were present.

There were six events and the winners were Major Boudier, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Donnet, Captain Anderson, Captain Learmourth, Miss Schuster, Miss Dyer and Mr. Fell.

BRIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

Hornets Versus Ranchi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The final for the Brighton Hockey Cup was played this evening between the Hornets and the Ranchi teams before a very large collection of spectators, and resulted after a fast and exiting game in a win for Ranchi by one goal to nil. The Reverend E. H. Whitley scored the goal in the first half.

THE OLD GERMAN JOURNEYMAN.

Curious and Interesting Trade Custom.

WE cull the following very interesting article from the current issue of our enterprising contemporary, *Peper Making* :—

Old German trade usages have now become things of the past, and merely produce a contemptuous smile from the present generation. Nevertheless, men still live who have wandered through Germany and the adjacent countries on "Shanks's mare," with the blue bundle and the travelling staff. The period of wandering prescribed to the German journeyman was not without its poetic side. With a few farthings only in his pocket, a light heart, and a thin pair of breeches, he went from town to town and visited the masters of his craft according to a set etiquette. Trade usage obliged the master to supply the journeyman of his own trade, wandering in obedience to the laws of his guild with dinner or with supper and a night's lodging according to the time of day when his visit took place. On arrival at the master's house the traveller stood erect, his blue bundle rallied up over his shoulder, his blue handkerchief under his left arm, his stick in his left hand and his hat held on high in his right. A formal dialogue then followed :

"Pardon me, master!

"Yes!"

"I wish you a good day, master, and good fortune for the sake of the honourable craft!"

"Whence cometh thou?"

"From ——— (where the journeyman last worked) The masters and employees there desire to offer you their friendliest greetings on behalf of the honourable craft."

"I thank the masters and men and thee, too, stranger I welcome thee on behalf of the honourable craft. Pardon me, stranger, if I ask where thou hast learnt the honourable craft."

"Pardon me, master! I learnt it at———. I should wish in the most friendly way to beg a night's Shelter."

"If you will take pot-luck!"

When the stranger left in the morning he had to say:

"I wish to express my great obligation to you, master, for the kindness you have shown me. If one of yours comes to me I will repay it to him.

In the second half of the nineteenth century the wanderers took advantage of the continually increasing railway facilities, and travelling on foot fell off. The practice then arose of giving money instead of aid in kind to the journeymen. From 10 to 30 pfennigs was the most usual gift, but many masters were very liberal, and the present writer has pocketed 25 or even 30 silver groschen in one day. The masters took a pride in being hospitable to accredited wanderers of their own craft. The father of the writer was more than six years on his travels, and kept a diary, still extant, in which he entered particulars of the nature of his reception, of the presents made to him, and of the number of masters in each town. If there were several masters of the same trade in a town the traveller was entertained in an inn or by the masters in turn. It was, however, nothing unusual for there to be two or three of one trade asking lodging for the same night.

A master who failed in his duties towards a journeyman was proscribed by the whole guild, and if his son was wandering and arrived at a place where he was known his father's sins were visited upon him.

To become a master and to gain admission to the guild every journeyman had to wander at least five years after having received a regular certificate of passing his apprenticeship. He had also to prove that he was of respectable parentage. He had, of course, to be versed in the technical language and all the usages of the craft. When out of his apprenticeship he was initiated in a freemasonic sort of way, and had to pay for the jollification on the occasion. At this feast he was allowed to smoke for the first time, and it was customary for the old hands to give him a pipe with the arms of the guild painted or carved on the bowl.

MR. DELMAS said Mr. Thaw wanted a valet, not an attorney, and therefore he withdrew from the case, despite the entreaties of the family.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Authorities' Sympathy.

THE STRIKERS OBDURATE.

THE workmen of the Parel workshops of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company are still on strike. On Saturday morning about three hundred workmen assembled together in the maidan near the Head Offices of the Company opposite the Churchgate Street Station, to interview the Agent of the Company and present him an application setting forth their grievances, as the Railway authorities had asked to be supplied with the details of their troubles. What led to the strike has already been published in these columns. The workmen on strike have behaved most orderly. Police officers under Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, were amongst the men on the maidan.

The Parel workshop-men drew up a petition addressed to Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E., Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company setting forth a number of grievances asking for a redress of the same. They complained that the introduction of the new system in time tickets interferred with the observance of the Hindu religion as the Hindus while going into the workshops, carried their mid-day meals along with them, and could not then touch persons of any other religion. The introduction also deprived them of several minutes from their recess hour. The new rules as controlled the admission and the dismissal of the workmen, were very oppressive, in as much as if a workman was late by a minute or so, owing to the long distances he had to come during the plague season, he would be refused admission under any circumstances, and would lose a day's wages. In that connection the petitioners asked the authorities to bring into operation the old system as laid down by the late Superintendent, Mr. E. B. Carroll, when a man coming between 8-5 a. m. and 8-15 a. m. from Parel, and between 8-15 a. m. and 8-35 a. m. by train, was admitted into the workshop, but 45 minutes were deducted from his working hours. The petitioners further prayed that the workshop should not be closed for more than the gazetted holidays. The men in the Parel shops were mostly Hindus and they did not want other holidays than those of the Hindus. In this connection, they referred to the working days in December last, when the workshop worked only for 16 days in the month, which meant then the loss of half a month's wages. All the employees in the Railway got two double journey passes free during the year to travel over the line, while the petitioners got only one. They prayed they should also get the same concession. The system of paying their wages was also unsatisfactory to them. Their wages are put in tin boxes which are thrown to them, and no one was responsible for any shortage. They prayed for the hand payment system. The scale of wages, the petitioners submitted, should be revised in view of living having become costly of late in Bombay. The present scale of wages was fixed by Mr. Carroll when the cost of living was three times cheaper than at present. They suffered considerably by the piece-work system and by the numerous holidays given to them, which averaged seven days in a month. In conclusion they prayed that they should be admitted as members of the Railway Provident Fund, the benefit of which was recently snatched from them.

About twenty representatives of the strikers who were at the head of the different departments of the workshop were first taken before Mr. Davidson, the Acting Loco. Superintendent. Amongst these representatives were workmen having to their credit from fifteen to twenty years' service under the Company.

Addressing these representatives, Mr. Davidson regretted that without making a true representation of their grievances to the railway authorities they had chosen to go on strike. They should have first come to him with their grievances, giving him time and opportunity to remove their complaints.

The petitioners said that their immediate superiors would not allow them to approach him or the Agent, and so they chose to go on strike *en masse*.

After the conversation, Mr. Davidson said he would consider the application, but it was impossible to give any off-hand reply then. There were so many details to be gone through and pros and cons to be considered. "I give you my word", he said, "that I will see into the matter, and I hope my experience of workshop life will enable me to see that you are fairly well treated. Of course, I can't give you concessions which would be an injustice to the Company, but I will facilitate matters for you. Are you willing to abide by my suggestions?"

A petitioner : Will you not give us the exact time by which you hope to give us a definite answer?

Mr. Davidson : I don't waste time over anything. But I give you my word that the matter will be settled in the shortest time possible. I can't promise you any time. Will that satisfy you?

After some further conversation, Mr Davidson proceeded to consider the grievance of the workman as regarded the introduction of the system of issuing the work tickets. He consulted the petitioners before him on the matter, minutely questioning them on every detail, with a view to studying their objection. He compared the two former systems of issuing the tickets with the present one, emphasising the advantages of each of them. He heard the petitioners for over two hours on the new ticket system, during which time he was quite sympathetic with them. He showed a readiness to meet the wishes of the petitioners, asking them in return to meet the requirements of the Company. He impressed upon them that there must be some sort of check upon the time of the workmen, and it was to the advantage of the petitioners who were responsible for the output of their departments, that such a check was there. According to the old systems a workman could leave the shop in the middle of the period, while the new system wanted them to be in the shop till the last minute of the period. Mr. Davidson also showed his willingness to provide for special passage and boards and boxes for the men so that none of their leisure time could be wasted in getting the tickets, and would cause them no inconvenience in the least as complained of. He also went so far as to suggest that they might have only one ticket for the first part of the period and another ticket for the second period of the day. He also offered to give them the concession of half an hour in the morning and five minutes in the afternoon. This suggestion was approved of by the majority of the representative petitioners, but when it was placed before the strikers on the maidan, they refused to accept it and asked for nothing less than a reversion to the old system. Mr. Davidson asked them to accept his suggestions as an experiment, but the men declined.

This leaves the matter where it was, and the strike of about four thousand workmen continues.

Mr. Davidson asked the petitioners who interviewed him to explain his suggestions to the workmen on strike. But the workmen outside the head office would not hear their own leaders. They asked for the introduction of the old system and Mr. Davidson could not entertain their demand. It being Saturday, the Head Office was closed early in the afternoon, and at about four o'clock the workmen dispersed, resolved to keep on strike. They resolved not to resume work to-day, but to hold a meeting of theirs, engage a solicitor and go with the petition to the Agent.

CONCERT FOR INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many people know that I organised a Concert on the 1st inst. to raise funds for the Indo-British Schools, to enable them to be away from Bombay for part of their holidays, and also to provide necessary clothing etc.

I shall therefore be greatly obliged if you will allow me, through your columns, to convey my warmest thanks to all those who have so materially helped to make my little venture quite a success, and whom I find it impossible to thank individually.

In this connection, I wish to mention the generosity of the *Times* and *Gazette* Managers over the insertion of advertisements; the kindness of Messrs. Rose and Co. who made no charge for the piano they supplied; of Messrs. Claridge who made only a nominal charge for the printing

THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN RUMANIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Bucharest:—There can be no doubt that the agrarian reform which the new Liberal Government of M. Stourdza is expected to work out will tax their abilities as politicians and legislators to the utmost. But a great deal has already been done by the preparatory investigations of patriotic statisticians and sociologists, to lay bare the real causes of the incredible misery of the rural population in this country. The recent peasant revolt has at last silenced the antisemitic and socialistic quacks. The time has now come for competent practitioners to show that a true diagnosis is already the beginning of the cure.

Very remarkable how closely connected the present evil is with the extraordinary development of agricultural progress in Rumania during the last forty years! Since 1866 the area under cultivation has grown from 3 1/2 million acres to nearly 9 millions. Greater still was the increase of the chief agricultural crops. Wheat showing a production of 36 million Hectolitres in 1906 against 7 millions 40 years ago; Maize figures now with 20 4/5 millions against former 5 4/5 oats and barley rose from 2 7/10 million Hectolitres in 1866 to 15 9/10 millions in 1906. Of what importance this wonderful increase of agricultural production is for the commercial strength of the country, we see from the classification of Exports; more than two thirds of exports from Rumania consisting of cereals. But the mass of the peasant population has not been benefited by this increase of agricultural production. On the contrary the rural population that was freed from serfage only in 1864 is now in a worse economic condition than ever. The 921,000 peasant families of the last census possess altogether 3 1/8 million hectares of land against upwards of 5 millions owned by 5,000 large landed proprietors. The average of a peasant's holding is about 3 acres; but as matters stand that is not sufficient for the sustenance of a family, because the capital for cultivation, the necessary implements and a sufficient supply of manure are missing. Thus the so-called peasant is in Rumania practically a field labourer who depends on the surrounding larger estates even more than in the old days of serfdom. Immediately after the liberation his condition was quite satisfactory. In that time when there were no means of transport to distant countries, the large landed proprietor could do no better than let appropriate portions of his estate to his former serfs for a nominal rent. Since, however, the railways and cheap steamer freights enabled him to export his surplus crops, farming on a large scale became a profitable business. As in a country devoid of all industries except oil boring manual labour was very cheap, it paid very well to grow wheat, maize and barley on a large scale, as long as even in harvest time, 7 pence remained the customary wage for a grown up field labourer. Unfortunately there arose in Rumania a class of gentlemen farmers that made the best of the opportunites for the export business of cereals on the basis of cheap labour. These "large farmers" very soon monopolised agriculture in their districts. They alone were in a position to employ the neighbouring peasants or to let them have the use of a few additional acres near their own, for agricultural purposes. As a rule, the Rumanian peasant cannot make a living without entering into a contract that combines his employment as field labourer on a neighbouring estate with a kind of copyhold lease of a couple of hectares. The worst is, that his system of farming is in every respect inferior to that of his employer and landlord. Even for the surplus maize he wishes to sell he has no market, as its quality does not come up to the uniform standard of commerce. He is therefore obliged to sell it to the gentleman farmer who uses it for feeding his cattle. Quite naturally a sweating system of the worst type is the outcome of these unwholesome conditions. In Moldavia the rule is that the stipulated high rent is not paid in money but in work bestowed on a portion of the estate. It has been calculated, that under the existing contracts the native peasant is credited with 14 Lei for the same amount of work for which the estate pays 45 Lei to a Bulgarian who is engaged during the harvest season only. In Walachia the so-called system of tithes prevails; i. e. the estate lets 6 hectares to the peasant in consideration of the whole yielding of two hectares of its own choice and 4/10 of a hectolitre from the four remaining hectares. As matters stand, in both parts of the Kingdom there is not enough left over for the peasant to sustain his family in the humblest way.

As by this system the poverty of the peasants was so far advanced that on a average only one among 200 peasants is able to keep a cow, the distribution of state lands in 1888 proved of no avail. The majority of the rural population live in natural caves or in miserable clay huts. The children are brought up with maize soup and are mostly underfed.

The only way out of this misery lies in the economic liberation of the peasants from their present employers and landlords. As the first step the foundation of State-supported agrarian banks has been proposed. With their help large associations of peasants may be enabled to farm a large estate on their own account buy the necessary agricultural implements and the required cattle, collect the surplus corn for exportation and so on. At the same time the school system in the open country is to be newly organized; for at present 88½ per cents. of the peasant population are perfect analphabets. The new Minister for Public Works, M. Mortzun, thinks of breaking the parliamentary opposition to these proposals by threatening with the introduction of a universal, equal and direct system of voting. So much is clear: with the old recipe of diverting the indignation of the peasants against the Jews and Foreigners the agrarian question cannot be postponed anymore. The future of the Rumanian state depends on thorough reforms of its agricultural system of production. The strength of the new Liberal Cabinet is chiefly based on the obvious necessity of sweeping measures even in the face of the opposition of the large landowners and gentlemen farmers who fill the majority of seats in the Rumanian Parliament.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

A correspondent writers from Berlin, says:—Fifteen or twenty years ago there was perhaps no exaggeration in the saying that as regards architecture, aesthetic taste was most conspicuous in Berlin by its absence. The "Berlin style" as it prevailed about 1880 was indeed characterized by a conglomeration of superfluous ornament and a glaring misconception of the true objects of art in the building profession. But since that period of Berlin's rapid extension, times have changed considerably. If to-day one speaks of the latest achievements of architecture, Berlin buildings claim a special consideration. In some respects Berlin builders have decidedly taken the lead by their laboriousness, their rejuvenated ambition their earnest zeal to make us forget their former failures. It would still be out of place to point to Berlin architecture for features of exceptional beauty or an impressively noble style of building. But if one wishes to study the growth of a particularly modern style that is best adapted to the requirements of our own time, no city in the world offers better opportunities than Berlin.

We may take it for granted that the spirit of commercial enterprize is the principal modern addition to the moving forces of civilization of which we may be justly proud. A really modern architecture ought to find a style that reflects the energy, the courage and vigour of the up-to-date business man. Some of the most recent structures in Berlin give us the impression that this long sought for style has at last been arrived at. It was the now famous architect Messel who first solved the problem in the magnificent establishment of Wertheim's. Bold construction, enormous dimensions and fine taste in every detail go well together to produce the desired effect. People began already to talk of the 'Messels Style' as the only appropriate one for monumental ware-houses. But now the builder of the Bismark monument in Hamburgh, Emil Schaudt, has given us another sale-room's palace of a decidedly independent type. This so-called "Ware house of the West" forms a gigantic block in the most stylish part of the City. The architect has therefore chosen to give the frontages an appearance, as though they had residential palaces behind them, horizontal lines predominating here as distinctly as the pillar like verticals of stone in Messel's structure. The interior arrangement is also quite different. Instead of the airy and imposing squares that form the centre of the Wertheim establishment. We find only mediumsized halls of all the more homely and comfortable appearance as the walls are covered with boards of well chosen light-coloured wood. While Messel's arrangement gives one the picturesque view of a large bazaar with its bewildering variety of wares, we find at the new ware-house rather a juxtaposition of a number of shops corresponding to the various departments of the establishment. On the whole Messel did more in elaborate detail; but there is nothing that could beat some special rooms of Staudt's e. g. the Ladies waiting room and the Reading Room in refinement and grace.

Another triumph of modern architecture is the new gigantic Restaurant called "Rheingold" from the mythical title of a Wagnerian Opera. Strange to say, the architect of this largest Wine Restaurant in the world was Professor Bruno Schmitz, the well-known sculptor. The facade in the Bellevue Street has some Romanic reminiscenses that give to the building a massive and, modest appearance. But as soon as we pass the threshold we are astonished at the splendour and elaborate display of decorations and embellishments. Flights of impressive rooms invite us to stay and enjoy the offered recreation; nor can we help admiring the never ending wealth of happy designs. In some of the rooms a little too much is perhaps done in pretensions decorations. One is apt to notice "trop de zele" in this array of artistic bye-work; the graceful ease and brightness of luxurious elegance, in which the French excel, is not yet reached in the Berlin decorative arts. But neither London nor Vienna, nor Paris, nor New York can boast of such a Restaurant where 4,000 people may be comfortably seated in the midst of artistic surroundings.

As a third imposing specimen of the new Berlin style the enormous Hotel at the Potsdamer Platz ought to be studied. If one compares the ease with which the architect has got over the monotony of these long rows of windows with the more barrack like older structures of large size, he sees at once in what direction the principal strength of modern architecture has developed. And the same remarks that are suggested by these three or four recent works of monumental architecture apply just as well to the numerous other structures with which Berlin abounds. It is a new type of practical buildings that give quite a new appearance to the City, and as modern requirements are on the whole so well provided for, one may say that these works of architecture signify a decided progress over the more conventional designs of the end of last century.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

More English Opinion.

We have already spoken of the Charge recently delivered to his diocese by the Bishop of Bombay, says *The Church Times*, but he have not said enough. The ferment to which it gave rise shows no signs of abating. It is not the clergy alone that are concerned; laymen, numerous and of high station, are entering into the lists, and newspapers rejoice in abundant supplies of manuscript. What the vernacular press, the organs of educated Parsis and Hindus, may make of the subject we have not heard; what other Christian communities, scattered in the vast expanse of India, think of the dispute, we do not know. What Churchmen think may be conjectured from what they say; for they speak with some freedom, and they seem to be more than ordinarily unanimous in telling the Bishop that he has made a terrible blunder.

On that ground alone we certainly should not condemn him. It is often the duty of a Bishop to commit boldly and fearlessly what the world will call a blunder. If the Bishop of Bombay stands unmoved before the expostulations of the Chief Justice, the Judges of the High Court, and the leading administrators of the Province, we shall so far congratulate him and wish that he may find many imitators in his own order But if we find that he has really been ill-advised, we shall without hesitation urge him to beat the most dignified retreat possible, and to retire, if it be necessary, to a scene where he may resume the exercise of his courage under better auspices. And we regret to say that we can have no doubt that he has been ill-advised. To begin with, he has been affected in a most extraordinary way by the Report of the Royal Commission upon Discipline in the Church. The Church on which the Commission reported was the Church of England, not the Church of India. Even if the conclusions of the Commission were unimpeachable, it would not follow that because certain things are unlawful or undesirable in England they are therefore undesirable or unlawful in India. The English Church at all events will not say this; for it is stoutly maintained by the Church that at rites and ceremonies of man's appointment may lawfully vary in various countries; and Bombay is neither in the same latitude with Canterbury, nor on the same meridian. The Chaplains of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India occupy a curious and embarrassing position; they may, perhaps, be regarded at transplanted members of the English Church, and should, perhaps, conform, as far as climatic differences allow, to English customs; but missionaries are on a wholly different footing. It is their business to forget their own people and their father's house, to consider what rites and ceremonies will best serve for the advancement of the Gospel in their adopted country, and to adjust themselves to the needs and habits of their flock. St. Gregory the Great gave golden advice to St. Augustine of Canterbury, when he urged him not to be too nice in adhering to the customs of the Roman Church from which he had gone forth, but to choose from all sources what would most further his work among the English. An English Bishop should, indeed, be the last to insist on precise adherence to the rules of a Mother Church. The Bishop of Bombay is himself a Chaplain of the Establishment, and, subject to the embarassments, of that position—it is one of the most unhappy arrangements of the Indian Church—but he should be able to consider the needs and the liberties of the missionary clergy.

He seems to have failed entirely in this particular. His charge and his letters make some mention of climatic necessities, but apart fom these he seems to recognize no conditions other than those of his old Yorkshire parish. He insists, for example, on the application of the rubric about the number of communicants. The very words of this rubric show that it is a rule purely for a parish organized on ordinary English lines; we may add that it takes account only of the state of things existing in such a parish in the seventeenth century. It might be well to have some rule of the kind adapted to the circumstances of mission work at Poona or Magazon, and indeed the Bishop talks grudgingly of concessions on this head; but to frame directions for those communities which assume the binding force of the English rubric is to violate every sound principle of missionary enterprise.

The Bishop's critics in his own diocese seem to be addressing themselves chiefly to details; we prefer to question the broad lines of his action. This, however, we must add. Even if he regard himself as a detached member of the English Episcopate, his procedure is amazingly hurried and out of place. He remarks in one of his many letters to the press that this Charge is strictly in accord with matter contained in the Report of the Royal Commission, "Which is now before Convocation to discuss and rectify." That being so, one might think it the height of temerity in an isolated Bishop on the other side of the globe to rush in with immediate action. And this consideration draws a further comment. The Bishop of Bombay is indeed isolated, not only from that English Church to which he looks so fondly or from the purview of that Royal Commission to which he attributes such extraordinary authority, but also from his immediate colleagues in the episcopate. The Indian Church unhappily has no provincial organisation. The Bishop of Calcutta is indeed adorned with the title of Metropolitan, but it is a title and nothing more. The several Bishops are to all intents and purposes autocephalous. We do not deny the greater powers accruing to a Bishop in these circumstances, but we do say that he should exercise those powers with the greater circumspection. It is right for a Bishop to give directions about matters within his ordinary jurisdiction, and we would not have him restricted. But when he tries to enforce those directions, to expel priests who will not obey them, and to exclude from worship young or old who do not fall in with his wishes, some control becomes necessary. The system of the Catholic Church broadly requires that in such cases an appeal shall be allowed. A single Bishop must not have the power to tyrannize over the faithful; he must be controlled by the possibility of appeal to a larger authority, to the Episcopate of the Province, or at least to the Metropolitan acting for all. Where no such appeal is readily available, the Bishop is bound to put the greater control upon himself. It is a deplorable fact that the Bishop of Bombay appears to exercise no such self-control. He is prepared to enforce his will on all, to dismiss priests, to close missions to make his will the final authority. We trust that some means will be found for bringing him to reason. The present Metropolitan of Calcutta will recall a precedent. When he became Bishop of Colombo, young and inexperienced, he got into difficulties with the Church Missionary Society. It seemed probable for a moment that he would cancel the licences of all agents of that Society within his diocese. But his better instincts prevailed, and at his own suggestion a reference was made not the less effective because it was legally inoperative, to the Bishop of Calcutta and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The result was peace and harmony. There is hope in this precedent.

THE GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The following is the Report of the Directors which was presented at the twenty-second ordinary general meeting on Thursday:—

The net profit of the year, after writing off £10,000 for depreciation, is £21,856 10s. 2d., which, with the balance of £16,685 19s. 1d. brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of £38,542 9s. 3d. to be dealt with. Out of this the dividends on the 7 per cent. Preference Shares for the past year and on the "A" Shares for the years 1898 and 1899 have been paid, leaving a balance, as per annexed accounts, of £18,742 9s. 3d. to be carried forward.

The Directors propose to pay a dividend of 8 per cent on the "A" Shares for the year 1900 on the 30th June next.

The machinery has been kept in an efficient state and is in good order.

There are 33,167 spindles running in the Falls Milll and 35,579 in the Campbell Mill, making a total of 68,746 spindles.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay:—

From Rangoon, Kobur Natackachal; from Mahabaleshwar, Hyland; from Kerakat Parmanansingh, care of Rambareningh Makdalan Sahob, Lohurkhana; from Jhelum, Motakhan Regiment, Bhill; from Achnera, Isseralall Ramchand; from Gaya Sheralikhan Musafirkhans Kamasulaman; from Bihar Aliasim Mosafirkhana Combosia through Abdulgani, from Nashik; Syedhusain care of Ibrahim Bhanala; from Calcutta Wind mill; from Hyderabad Amirbe Gucleguiawala Ismilesbate Musafirkhana; from Vengurla, Shaik Abdulrahiman Police Chowki; from Wien, Kuchtan; from Emakulam Lebero; from Satara; Sawala Mahadik Bosa, Dakla, Colaba.

THE SEAL-MAN.

A Tale of the North Coast of Ireland.

On the north coast of Ireland there is a rock which nuts from the sea. The rollers of the Atlantic in their rush home have shaped it to the likeness of a fort by smoothing the outer walls and causing them, as a ship-wright would say, to "tumble home," or "house in" slightly, with a rake like that of a ship's masts. The rock, writes J. M. is the *Manchester Guardian*, is an island at all times, but at low tide the channel may be cleared by a jump, and on the seaward face of the rock; there is excellent fishing and very excellent diving. To landward there is a short, steep grassy hill, with gorse growing on the top. A brook runs over the brink of the hill in a tiny cataract. and the honeysuckle has grown across the fall and ferns have grown up among the honeysuckle. The murmur of the bees there in blossom-time mingles with the noise of the water and with the wash of the sea, till the place is droway and unreal, like a place in a poem. Just above the fall there is a ruined nunnery, with the deserted graveyard of the nuns. The slabs of the graves have been broken and thrust aside by the grass growing, so that the field looks as though the dead were trying to get out- or, it may be, as though they had already risen, with the blossoming grasses, to the beauty of the rain and the sun, to the rapture of life and the birds singing.

All places must be haunted; but there are few places where the spirits trouble the spirits of the living. This place is full of a sweet tranquillity, as though the lives of the nuns had in some way given the place a character. Even the sea is tranquil here, for an outer reef exhausts the breakers. The seals bask in the sun upon the rock tops. The wild man who lives in one of the caves along the shore wades out at low tide for shell-fish; a fisher flings a line there now and then, more rarely a swimmer comes. You would think that a place so peaceful would have a peaceful story, "like the old age of the world, musical like the bees or the falling water, gentle as the rain on the hill or as the growing of the grass. This is the story.

"The seals is pretty when they do be playing," said the old woman. "Ah, I seen them frisking their tails till you'd think it was rocks with the seas beating on them, the time the storms on. I seen the merrows of the sea sitting yonder on the dark stone, and they had silver crowns on them, and they were laughing to see them. The merrows is not good it's not good to see too many of them. They are beautiful like young men in their shirts playing hurley. They're as beautiful as anything you would be seeing in Amerikey or Australeyey, or any place. The seals is beautiful too, going through the water in the young of the day, but they're not so beautiful as them. The seals are no good either. It's a great curse keeps them the way they are, not able to live either in the sea or on the land.

"One time there was a man of the O'Donnells came here, and he was a bad man. A saint in Heaven would have been bothered to find good in him. He died of the fever that came before the Famine. I was a girl then; and if you'd seen the people in them times; there wasn't enough to bury them. The pigs used to eat them in the loanings. And their mouths would be all green where they'd eaten grass from want of food. If you'd seen the houses there was then indeed, you'd think the place bewitched. But the cabins is all fell in, like yonder, and there's no dancing or fiddling, or anything at all, and all of my friends is gone to Amerikey or Australeyey; I've no one at all to bury me, unless it's that humpy one who comes here, and she's as proud as a Jew. She's no cause to be proud with a hump on her; her father was just a poor man, the same as any.

"This O'Donnell I was telling you. My father was at his wake. And they'd the candles lit, and they were drinking putcheen. My father was nearest the door and a fear took him and he got up, with his glass in his hand and he cried out. There's something here is hot good. And another of them said. There's something wants to get out. And another said. It's himself wants to go out into the dark night. And another said, 'For the love of God, open the door.' So my father flung the door open; and, outside, the moon shone down to the sea. And the corpse of the O'Donnell was all blue, and it got up with the sheet knotted on it, and walked out without leaving a track. So they followed it, saying their prayers to Almighty God, and it walked on down to the sea. And when it came to the edge of the sea, the sea was like a flame before it. And it bowed there, three times; and each time it rose up it screamed. And all the seals, and all the merrows, and all them that's under the tides, they came up to welcome it. Their teeth shone in the moon like you'd think it was silver in your purse. They called out to the corpse and laughed; and the corpse laughed back, and fell on to the sand. My father and the other men saw the wraith pass from it, into the water, as it fell. It was like a little black boy, laughing, with great long arms on him. It was all bald and black; and its hands moved like he was tickling someone.

"And after that the priest had him buried, like they buried the Old Ones; but the wraith passed into a bull seal. You would be feared to see the like of the bull seal. There was a man of the O'Kanes fired a blessed shilling at him, and the seal roared up at him and tore his arm across. There was marks like black stars on him after till he died. And the bull seal walked like a man at the change of the moon, like a big, tall, handsome man stepping the roads. You'd be feared, sir, if you saw the like. He set his eyes on young Norah Kennedy, that was as beautiful as the corn growing. Lovely she was, like a field of flax, like salmon leaping when the sun comes over the hill. She'd little ways, sir, would draw the heart out of an old bachelor. Wasn't it a great curse he should take her when there was old hags the like of Mary O'Hara that has no more beauty than a withered broom that you wouldn't be bothered to mend or a done-out old gatherup of a duck that a hungry dog would blush to be biting? It was a curse and a great curse, and a curse of curses.

"She had a little son, and the little son was a seal-man; the priest wouldn't sign him with the cross. When Norah died he used always to be going to the sea; he would always be swimming. He'd little soft brown hair, like a seal's, the prettiest you would be seeing. He used to talk to the seals. My father was coming home one night from Carnmore, and he saw the little seal-man in the sea; and the seals were playing with him, singing songs as sweet as fiddles. But my father was feared to hear; he ran away over the hills, holding to his blessed crucifix. They stoned the seal-man, whiles, after that; but whiles they didn't stone him. They had a kindness for it, although it had no holy water on it. It was a very young thing to be walking the world, and it was a beautiful wee thing, with its eyes so pretty; so it grew up to be a man.

"Them that live in the water, they have ways of calling people. Them who passed this seal-man, they felt the call in their hearts. It was like a music which sets the young girls to be dancing. Indeed, if you passed the seal-man, stepping the roads, you would get a queer twist from the way he looked at you. It was like all the waves beating on the walls of the world; it was like the merrows of the sea laughing; it was like the noise the mackarel makes when they do be coming into the bay. And he set his love on a young girl of the O'Keefe's, a little young girl with no more in her than the flower on its stalk. You would see them in the loanings coming home, or in the bright of the day going. There was a strong love was on them two young things; it was like the love of the Old Ones that took nine deaths to kill. They would be telling Kate it was not right she should set her love on one who wasn't like ourselves; but there's few indeed is the young'll listen. They are all for pleasure, all for pleasure, before they are withered old hags, the like of my sister Mary. And at last they shut her up at home, to keep her from seeing him. And he went wandering the world, crying like the gulls of the sea. And he came by her cabin to the west of the road, calling like a bird, like a curlew flying. There was a strong love came up in her at that, and she put down her sewing on the table, and 'Mother,' she says, 'there's no look, and no key, and no bolt, and no door There's no iron, nor no stone, nor anything at all will keep me this night from the man I love. And she went out into the moonlight to him, there by the bush where the flowers is pretty, beyond the river. And he says to her, You are all of the beauty of the world, you are like the sun shining, will you come where I go, over the waves of the sea." And she says to him, My treasure and my strength, she says, I would follow you on the frozen hills, my feet bleeding.

"Then they went down into the sea together, and the moon made a track upon the sea, and they walked down it; it was like a flame before them. There was no fear at all on her; only a great love like the love of the Old Ones, that was stronger than the touch of the fool. She had a little white throat, and little cheeks like flowers, and she went down into the sea with her man, who wasn't a man at all. She was drowned, of course. It's like he never thought that she wouldn't bear the sea like himself. She was drowned, drowned.

"When it come light they saw the sealman sitting yonder on the rock, and she lying by him, dead, with her face as white as a flower. He was crying like a gull of the sea, beating her hands to bring life to her It would have drawn pity from a priest to hear him, though he wasn't Christian. And at last, when he saw that she was drowned, he took her in his arms and slipped into the sea like a seal. And he swam, carrying her, with his head up, laughing and laughing and laughing, and no one ever saw him again at all."

MATIGO CAPSULES AND INJECTION still maintain their reputation for the cure of those inconvenient diseases, about which the least said the better.

BY THE WAY.

STEAM V. WIND.

YARMOUTH'S solicitude for its picturesque windmills is commendable, though it may not command the favour of the man with commercial instinct. The windmill will soon be extinct. The time is coming when even Dutch landscapes will lack these picturesque features. The word has gone forth that no more windmills are to be built, that those now existing are to be gradually destroyed and mills driven by steam substituted. They have a windpropelled giant in the heart of Rotterdam, a curious link between the past and the present and residents regard it with special affection from the knowledge that the days of even this substantial monster are numbered. We have no law in this country upon the subject, except the law of commercial compulsion, so that even yet some mill in an old-world village may provide poetic and pretty environment for a twentieth-century Constable.

LAW COSTS.

The judge of the Beccles County Court declares himself staggered at seeing a bill of costs amounting to over £100 in a case in which only £70 was recovered. Law is notoriously dear in "the poor man's court." If a person enters a plaint in the county court to recover £20, he pay a guinea; in the High Court he issues for 10s. a writ to recover £20,000. Indignation at this state of affairs is periodically expressed, but the system does not alter. It applies to bankruptcy as well as to the recovery of debt. In the Stafford Court a little while ago a man was compelled to file his petition through inability to realise an estate worth 30s. in the £. After the costs had been paid there remained only 16s. in the £ for the creditors. At Cardiff a debtor's estate realised £303, of which £125 went to the preferential creditors. Not a farthing reached the others. As a fact, the costs were so heavy that when all was said and done the trustee's final account showed £16 still owing to him.

COSTLY LUXURIES.

Before the last word in the Druce case has been said the costs will have run away with a fortune. They may do that, and still fall short of the sum spent on the Tichborne case, where £92,000 went in legal costs. That, in spite of the talk of tall fees in the Thaw case, will probably remain a record for modern litigation, though the Molineux trials represented an outlay of £90,000. After that the £40,000 consumed by the Parnell Commission comes next. Mr. Labouchere propably holds the record in the matter of costs paid by one man in the conduct of legal actions. He won the Article Club case, but of the £25,000 costs incurred he had to pay £15,000 out of his own pocket. Parliament, which should set a good example in the matter, cannot be approached except at frightful cost. Dublin wished to extend her boundaries a year or so ago, and in the end succeeded, but her Parliamentary costs were £35,000. As if for the fun of having a fight two Government departments went to law over the gold ornaments which were found in an Irish field a few years ago. This was obviously a case which might have been settled by arbitration, but £3,114 and odd was spent in getting a decision in the Law Courts.

COSTS IN FRANCE.

The French litigant has one advantage over his other suitors; he does know what an action in which money in involved will cost him. It is regulated by law. A barrister and solicitor must be employed, and there may be portentous possibilities in that the client is responsible for all disbursements which his solicitor may think necessary. For the rest, the matter is fixed by scale. There is a "fee of advice" of 8s. for sums up to £60, and of 16s. for sums over that amount. A "fee for formalities" amounts to 12s. for sums up to £60, and to 24s. for sums of more than £60. Thereafter the trial costs for a sum up to £60, a fee equal to 2·5 per cent.; over £60 and up to £200, 1·5 per cent.; over £200 and up to £400, 5 per cent.; over £,400, and up to £4,000, .25 per cent.; over £4,000 and up to £40,000, .16 per cent.; above £40,000, ·05 per cent.

A LOST TRAIN.

There is something typically American in the plan to "reconstruct" the recent Chicago express disaster by running a similar train, under corresponding conditions, over the same route—to see if a similar thing will happen. If all the inquiries into remarkable railway accidents were conducted in the same way, companies would require frequent renewals of staff, to say nothing of rolling-stock. What would American investigators have done in the case of a train which, due at Addison-road from Willesden Junction, suddenly found itself toppling down an embankment near Wormwood Scrubbs? A reconstruction would be almost impossible for the simple reason that in the accident the engine driver had lost his way. There was a signal against him at starting, but he was told that it was out of order. He ran on without noticing that the points also had not been worked. The result was that he got on to the wrong road and, incredible as it sounds, ran for over half a mile without discovering that he was in unfamiliar country. The fact was brought home to him by his train being run a catch siding and thrown down a bank. This finale was directed by a pointsman who chose it in preference to the prospect of a face-to-face collision with another train.

UNEASY CONSCIENCES.

The Montagnini papers have claimed a great deal of public attention, but have caused less alarm than one dossier of which the world never heard. After the Commune the letters which had passed between Thiers and Ernest Picard were destroyed by the lady who had them in keeping. She, however, retaind the portfolio of De Moustiers. This latter was turned to account in cunning fashion by M. Rochefort. A conspirator, young Pole, upon whose head a price had been set, ventured from London back to Paris, at the call of of a young lady who promptly sold him to the police Sentence of death had previously been passed; it remained now only to get that sentence confirmed, and he would die. M. Rochefort knew this. He wrote at once to a Minister, saying that unless the Pole were released or sentenced to such a term of banishment as would enable him to return to London, the damaging correspondence between Thiers and Picard would be published. It had been taken from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the time of the Commune, he said, in the portfolio of M. Moustiers. "In order that you may not imagine this to be a vain threat," he added, "I forward you the portfolio under seal, after having abstracted its contents." The Pole was sentenced to ten years' banishment, and left for London the same evening.

THE BRITISH FLAG AT ANTWERP.

The Acting Burgomaster of Antwerp at a public gathering in July last year made this statement: The British flag is absolutely pre-eminent and predominating in our port; so much so that Antwerp, although situated without the borders of the United Kingdom, may safely be called, from a commercial point of view, one of the principal British ports in the universe. This testimony is borne out by statistics, and a glance at the navigation returns for 1906 shows that of a total tonnage of 10,884,412 tons British tonnage was responsible for 5,499,838 tons, or more than that of all other nations put together, excluding none. Strictly speaking, the United Kingdom, says the British Consul-General there in his latest Report, has vastly more shipping interest in the port of Antwerp than Belgium herself, since there is comparatively scarcely any shipping trade of vessels entierely Belgian.

A PUBLISHER'S CHANCE.

They publish the letters of all who can write,
Collected and made into book—
Business men, bachelors, children, and wives,
Spinsters, and lovers, and cooks.

But why doesn't somebody give to the world
A volume that's sure to sell most,
Made up of the letters we put in our coats
And never remember to post?
—McLandburgh Wilson, in the "New York Sun."

The "Law Clerk" has the following:—

"Our Thought for the Month": If Ananias, who has been deceased for some little time, were now alive, he would, we fancy, hold himself out as an expert witness.

"Alcohol's Bright Future" reads the headline of a recent newspaper article. It should be understood that the compound in question has a brighter future as an external than as an internal illuminant.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

"All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A NOVELTY IN COATS.

I noticed quite a number of sleeveless coats at the Concours Hippique, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. Of recent days the coat sleeves made in Japanese style have been so short that they hardly deserved the name of sleeves at all, but the coats of which I am now speaking had absolutely no sleeves at all—not only that—they had immensely wide armholes. The wide armhole is one of the most notable features of the present season. I spoke of it in a recent article in connexion with big, loose sleeves of guipure, and in this connexion it is eminently desirable, but in a sleeveless coat it is possessed of dangers. The wide armhole must be filled up with a sleeve of generous proportions, and blouse sleeves are rarely sufficiently important looking to play the part. The fact of the matter is that the sleeves coat of to-day must be worn over a special blouse; one which has been made to accompany it. One might naturally suppose that it would be easier to put the sleeves into the coat in the first instance, but the effect would not, in such a case, be quite the same the sleeveless coat conveys an impression of careless grace which harmonizes delightfully with the picture hats now so popular, and with the popular, and with the new style of hairdressing. A coat of the order above alluded to, and seen at the Happique, was made of prune de Monsieur faced cloth, in a very fine quality; it was three quarter length and beautifully braided in black silk; there was no collar, but the braidings ran right round the shoulders, forming a point at the back, and drooping gracefully over the bust. The lining of this garment was worthy of note because it was made of Liberty satin in a peculiar shade of peacock green—very dark and rich. The coat was worn over a Princess dress of prune de Monsieur velvet, and there was a blouse of silk guipure in the same shade, with a wide bell sleeves. This blouse opened over a dainty little vest of tucked muslin, and at the throat there was a stock of supple black satin. It was a most original and charming dress, and was accompanied by a big cloche hat of black crin, with a full crown of point d'Esprit and peacock green feathers of the same shade as the lining of the coat. Many of the tailor made gowns worn in the mornings at the Hippique were of peacock green or peacock blue cloth, and almost invariably they were trimmed with black silk braidings. The peacock shades are very fashionable this year, and they look specially well when mixed with black.

FASHIONABLE OVER-SKIRT.

The over-skirt threatens to be wonderfully popular among the new spring frocks. One of the most attractive models shows a Princess front, with a long, narrow panel, expanding slightly at the top of the low-cut bodice—it is an evening confection—and again at the bottom of the skirt. The panel is of embroidery on a foundation of coral pink soft silk, of which the gown is composed, and is edged with a cord. The rest of the bodice is cut separate and attitched to the skirt in soft folds. The back, which is Empire effect, forms a V-shaped neck, and over this a surplice effect is produced by the introduction of two embroidered stripes, which, joining the bodies at the shoulders, cross at the high waist-line and spread apart over the long back breadth of the the gown itself. Some of the very original suggestions in the use of all-over baby Irish lace are noted in the white serge costumes, as the following description of one of the most recent and exclusive models will show. There was a skirt closely pleated all round, and stitched a third of its length. Just where the stitching ended a triangular shaped piece of baby Irish was inset and outlined with braid, turned into little scrolls at each angle. The little coat was pleated; the pleats, instead of being stitched down, were held in place by a narrow stitched band, which, formed a waist-belt, and gave to the garment the high-waist line of the Empire design. The sleeves were three-quarter length, and were finished with pointed cuffs formed of the lace and braid. Serge is always popular for spring wear specially white serge. In fact serge is always at its best in white and blue. Silk braid in several widths is used as a trimming, and in some of them a touch of colour is introduced, and gold or silver is not lacking in the combination.

THEATRICALS AT KARACHI.

THE following issues appear in the *Sind Gazette* on the production of the "Maid of Schiedam" an account of which has already appeared.

ENCORE!

BY EDGAR ALLEN POOH.

Once upon an evening dreary, feeling auld and bald and beery,
Heard I sounds of laughter coming, wafted from some distant shore!
With my dib soon stood I rapping, gently, very gently tapping
Where Mr. Somake sat him napping—by his waxing silver store,
In the Frere Hall, (pro. tem—play house) where I lingered by the door.

Quoth the audience—"Encore."

Saw I then by "Nelson Glover" (for C. S. Anderson the cover)
A better piece than any since I left Old England's shore,
Maids of Schiedam sweetly singing. Men of Schiedam's voices ringing.
Darts of Cupid swiftly winging when Maids of Schiedam took the floor.
There was naught but cheers and clapping when Miss Bayley "came before."

Quoth the audience—"Encore."

Nothing doubtful or uncertain—right from rise to fall of curtain,—
If the piece would be a success or like some we've seen before
With Mrs. Hulseberg's songs and dancing, and the bosky Bosun's prancing.
Beauty—wit and fun enhancing—applause grew soon from much to more.
And Mr. Beaumont's songs and patter and "different girls" produced a roar.
Bawled the audience—"Encore."
And I put a question lowly—which my neighbour answered slowly
"'Tis original—yes, wholly—and has not been played before;
Though the plot is somewhat hoary—you don't want a blooming story"
—And here he yelled "Oh Glory! hold me up I do implore!"
For Captain Hulseberg's weird Sea serpent wiggly, waggled o'er the floor.

Shrieked the audience "Encore"!

Hereupon a lady entered, and all my interest grew centred
On her figure and her features and the costume that she wore—
At the first word that she uttered, to my neighbour low I muttered
And 'mid gasps and chokes he stuttered "Yus! but watch'im I implore"!
'Twas Jock Shiels (as a maiden?) and he fairly shook the floor.

Yelled the audience "Encore!"

And the avalanche of flowers! bouquets simply rained in showers,
Some were perfect bowers, and some held whisky, quite a store.
Mrs Hulseberg and Miss Bayley, flower laden went off gaily,
Later Mr. Shiels more malely, with his bottles (filled) galore,
While the bold bad beery A. B.s hornpiped up and got some more.

Howled the audience "Encore."

Then the Admiral sang sweetly, (words and music, composed featly)
Verses of a song anent some dwellers on this shore
Mr. Mules, the Good Collector—"P. D. Q." (Sam's quick connector)
The 24th (defeat's rejector) and still the cry was all for "More,"
And Mr. Anderson responded and produced them from his store.

While the audience gasped "Encore."

And when I wandered feeling cheery, no more auld or bald or weary,
Wandered gaily forth and lingered on the night's Plutonean shore,
With a mouth (from shouting) parchy, and a tongue all stiff and starchy,
Said I in my soul Karachi A. D. C, has scored once more,
And perched upon the bust of Pallas up above my chamber door

Quoth the Raven.
"Yus! *Encore.*

L'ENVOI.

Maid of Schiedam—ere we part
Let us thank you from the heart,
In words of honey
And gratefully to "Nelson G"
We say we found the Maid of Schie—
—Dam funny!

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DURLOF COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 6.

43 Extract from "Gazette of India," Army Department, dated 18th April 1907, is published for information:—

No 827 Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Septimus Edwin Greaves resigns his commission. Dated 27th February 1907.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MAKES THE SKIN A

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THAT delicious fruit, the persimmon, or Japanese date plum, as less known than it deserves to be. A description of it in the "Botanical Magazine," with figures of flowers and fruit from the specimen grown under glass at Kew, may perhaps help to bring it into greater favour. The Kew specimen, a tree some seven feet high, has produced fruit every year since 1893. These persimmons are as large as the Royal George peach, and of a rich red colour. The last crops consisted of eighteen fruits. It is said to develop without fertilisation, and so produces no seed. To a very limited extent the persimmon has been grown in this country under glass since 1789, when it was first cultivated by Sir Joseph Banks. It now turns out, however, that certain varieties of it are perfectly hardy, and could be grown out of doors in this country with safety. This was made clear when Professor Sargent published his account of the persimmon tree in Japan, where he found it growing freely at altitudes where the cold would be greater than any it would experience in this country. So the experiment is being tried at Kew. A number of young trees have been planted outside, and they are doing well, though they have not yet fruited. Some forms of the persimmon, in fact, are as hardy as the apple, and could be cultivated in our orchards. It is suggested that many who have tried it have failed to appreciate the persimmon, because they have eaten it when it looked ripe, instead of waiting till it was rotten ripe, and soft enough to be eaten with a spoon. The fruit is said to look ripe in October, and to be ready to eat the following February. This, however, is perhaps a slight exaggeration, and we may substitute perfectly ripe for rotten-ripe. The Japanese date plum and the American persimmon (Diospyrus Kaki and Diospyrus Virginiana, respectively) belong to the same order and genus as the tree which furnishes ebony (Diospyrus Ebenus). The persimmon is found growing wild in China, India, and Japan, and there are many cultivated varieties.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Among birds, as among other adult animals, life in general is too much of a struggle for a sufficiency of food to admit of play in the ordinary sense of the word. The family of Bower birds, at any rate, are unique in making for themselves special playing places in the shape of "bowers," of otherwise. These birds are characteristic of the Australian region, being found in the tropical and subtropical parts of Australia. The first example of a "bower" built by one of these remarkable birds was brought to this country by Mr. John Gould, as a result of his expedition to Australia in 1838-40. And it is a striking tribute to the skill and industry of this famous ornithologist that out of the eleven species of Bower bird now known, he was able to describe ten. All members of the family with the exception of the cat bird of Queensland make themselves some sort of playground. Some interesting notes on some of these "bowers" are given in the current number of the "Field." The Regent bird, the most numerous of the family, makes a little avenue of twigs stuck into the ground, and nearly meeting above. This avenue is rather less than a foot long and eight or nine inches high, founded on platform of twigs, leaves, and grass. At the entrance is a collection of shells, bits of bone, stones of fruits, gaily coloured feathers and leaves. Having discovered a "bower" the observer must hide himself, and wait, perhaps for hours, if he wishes to see the birds at play. A party of them appears of glossiest black and blazing yellow plumage. One of them enters the bower picks up a shell or leaf, performs a variety of antics with it, and throws it away. The others meanwhile are performing outside. When the first performer comes out the others enter in turn and do likewise. Darwin, and other naturalists have considered that this is the bower bird's courting.

THE NEST OF THE BOWER BIRD.

In the bower of the satin bower bird are found numerous feathers of species of parrots. These are always blue or yellow, and the bird is said never to use red ones. The golden bower bird of Queensland first piles up a platform of sticks round two neighbouring trees. It then builds bower between them. Besides the main bower it makes three or four smaller ones, peaked like Indian wigwams, round it. These latter are made by drawing together the tops of the grass and ferns, and fastening them. In playing the birds run in and out of these bowers. The toothbilled bower bird, on the other hand, merely flattens out about a square yard of ground, and bares it of vegetation. On this it lays from seven to nine leaves of a particular species of tree. It will play with these leaves by the hour, tossing them over its back, and to and fro. A curious point is that it brings a fresh supply of leaves every morning to its playground, and never uses the old ones. Many of the bower birds are good mimics, but this species is said to excell them all. It can imitate any bird, and does it so well as to deceive the birds themselves. It has been called the "Master Mocking Bird of Australia." One species of bower bird, it may be noted, has developed an acquired faste, for it loves to collect in its playground the bleached bones of sheep. About a cart load of these was found in one bower. From the fact that eight males and twelve females were shot at one bower it would appear that these remarkable structures are the joint work of several birds.

FLYING MACHINE MODELS.

In some recent remarks, Professor G. H. Bryan looking at the matter from the mathematical point of view, points out the uselessness of the recent exhibition of flying-machine models. If these would be navigators of the air, he contends, instead of being so ready to risk their necks in unproved machines, would study differential equations and determinants, they would have a better chance of success. It is a problem of stability. And the air vessel, besides being liable to turn over sideways, like a ship, may also turn over head first. Let a number of gliders in the shape of birds be made and taken up in a balloon. If these, on being released, reach the earth without turning a somersault then something will have been gained. Thus Professor Bryar. But may not the aeronauts retort: If the problem is so much a mathematical one why has not Professor Bryan himself solved it? We suggest a united effort by Santos Dumont, the wrights and Professor Bryan. If more mathematics are still required, Cambridge will perhaps be able to supply them.

Experiments carried out by Zenghelli, and others, have shown that evaporation takes place from the surface of solid metals and their compounds without the aid of heat. An interesting method of proving this consists in suspending a piece of chemically pure silver over the metal in an air-tight vessel. The evaporated metal is taken up and retained by the silver. After an experiment with zinc, for example analysis showed two per cent. of this metal in the silver, In most cases, however, the silver is simply weighed, and the increase in weight shows the amount of metallic vapour absorbed. Absorption of alkali metals is proved by flame tests, and of copper iron by colour reactions. In the case of sulphides the action on the silver indicates that the metal and the sulphur are separated in evaporation. The metals probably from an alloy with the silver. It is thought by some that there is a connection between such evaporation of metals and their effect on photographic plates. The photographic effect may, in fact, be due to the particles of the metals which are streaming off.

Strein... suggests that the evaporation is due to what is known as electrolytic pressure. Posative ions, that is, atoms or molecules with a charge of positive electricity, are given off. These affect the photographic plate, ionise the air—that is electrify its particles and leave the metal negatively electrified. Thus the phenomena of evaporation of solid metals, power of effecting the photographic plate, and radioactivity seem closely connected, and are common to many metals and their compounds.

LARK LORE.

In all probability the chief item of lark lore with which the majority of us are acquainted is that which makes the bird an example and monitor of early rising. And there is not a shadow of doubt but that a very large portion of that majority associate themselves "ex animo" with Lamb's protest against the infallibility of the "rise with the lark" aphorism. Elia admits that he is ignorant what time the "little airy musician doffs his night-gear and prepares to tune up his unseasonable matins; but," he goes on to assert "for a mere human gentleman that has no orchestra business to call him from his warm bed to such preposterous exercises"—when the forenoon has advanced to the first or second double figure on the clock's face is quite time enough to think about it. It may savour of treason to suggest such a thought but the idea will sometimes obtrude itself that, if the real truth be known, the lark is no whit earlier a riser than most other brids, only—he makes more noise about it!

THE EARLY BIRD

But—and the fact is full of encouragement to all energetic self-advertisers—the lark has now acquired the de facto pre-eminence in matutinity, and poets of all ages and climes accept the fact and eulogise the bird accordingly. Chaucer tells us that "Palamon the larke herd sing Although it n'ere not day by houres two"; it is when Phoebus "gins arise that "the lark at Heavon gate sing; it is the "lark that calls the morning up'; in hapless Romeo's words it is "the herald of the morn." And similar instances both earlier and later will occur to everyone. Romeos words by the way elicit from Juliet a reply in which is contained a quaint bit of lark lore. In pretty petulance the bride of a few hours is reviling the lark for his unwelcome anouncement of day: so far from making "sweet division, he divides the newly made husband and wife:—

Some say the lark and loathed toad change eyes:
O now I would they had changed voices too,

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR THE SEASON ONLY.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always' carry a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can be taken on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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PATENT RADIO FAN.

OVER 2,000 SOLD.

THE JOST FAN

As illustrated here, is portable and resembles a large size Electric Table or Desk Fan. The machine is highly ornamental, the fan is 16 inches in diameter, the blades and guard are of polished brass, while the body of the machine is in dark-green enamel, richly gold-lined.

The Motive power is maintained by a small Bunsen Gas Burner, using only 2¾ cubic feet of gas per hour. Light the gas and the fan starts at once, and can be regulated by the gas tap to work at any speed required. No attention whatever is required till the fan is done with, and the gas turned out.

THE JOST FAN.

The fan is easily carried from room to room and can be used in any position by connecting gas with Flexible Metallic Tubing.

The machine runs quite noiselessly, requires very little lubrication, and is built to last.

The fan is guaranteed for 12 months, and makers will renew any part of the same, free of charge which should wear out during that time on account of bad material or workmanship.

The Fans can be equally well used with oil or spirit if owner has to remove where gas is not available, so that it is never a loss to the purchaser.

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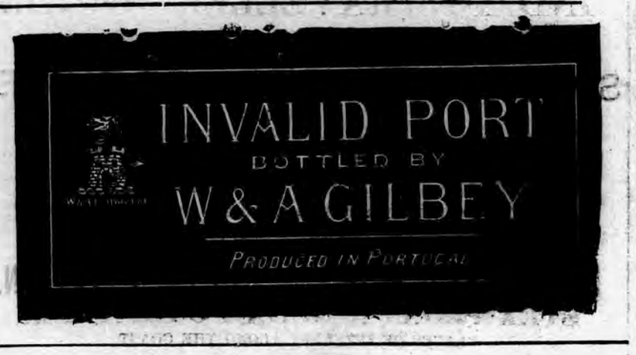

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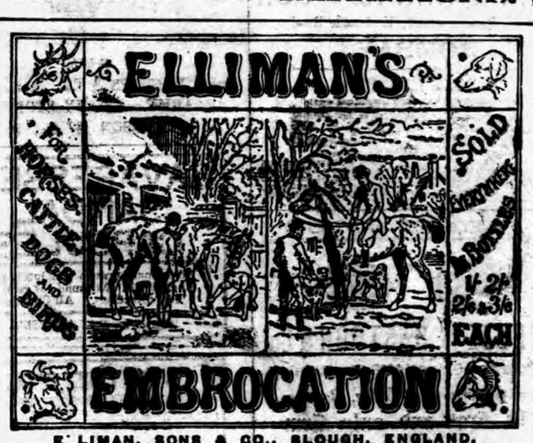

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